BOMBAY COURIER.

Published every Saturday and Tuesday Morning.

XLI. NUMBER 2008.] SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1831. [PRICE Rs. 13 PER QUARTER.

...en resolved, that all advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government, properly authorised to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER ...ant and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY or others to whom such ... Regulations have a reference.

...AY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792. JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

...CE IS HEREBY GIVEN.---... Merchants and Dealers wish... ...er supplies for the public ser... ...d rates are hereby informed ...ouragement will be given to ...y come forward, and every ...d assistance afforded on ap... ...his office, as Tenders will ...rvited for the supply of Cat... ...d various other articles re... ...station by contract; this notice ...nable all who are anxious, to ...lves acquainted with the re... ...he country, any merchant or ...nay not meet with due attenti... ...port is hereby required to ad... ...mmissary General of the army

H. HOLLAND,
Assist. Comy. General.

BELGAUM,
ASSIST. COMY. GENER L'S OFFICE,
16th January, 1831. [71.]

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That the Farms of the Mahim and Mandavah Passage Boats will be sold by public Auction at the Office of the Boat Master on Thursday the 3d of February next. ...farms to be taken possession of on ...of next month, conditions of the ...be seen at the Boat Master's Of...

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
W. ROBERTS,
Asst. General Agent for Transports and Boat Master.

...MBAY,
...ASTER'S OFFICE, [272]
January, 1831.

...ખબર • ફીઁથી • આપીએચજે ...મ • તથા • માંડવાની • તરની • ખોતી • ...લીલંકુ • ફરીને • લરેશપટવારે • તારી ...જ • ફેબરવારી • આવતા • મહીનાંની ...ને • બોટ • માશાતરની • આરીશામાં • ...ખોતી • તારીખ ૧૫ મી • આવતા • ...નીએને • દીનેથી • મખતેદારે • પોતાનાં ...ો • લેવી—એ • ખોતીનાં • લાકાની • ...કોટ • માશાતરની • આરીશામાંથી • ...ામાં • આવશે ...મદાર • ગવરનર • ફોશાલનાં • કુકમથી ડબલીકુ—રાબરટરા ...રાંનશપોરટ • તથા • બોટ • માશાતરનો આશીશટેનટ • જનરલ • આજેનટ ...ખની • બોટ • માશાતરની આરીશા ૨૫ મી • જાંનીવારી ૧૮૩૧

ખબર દાલ્હિજાતે ...ેસીજો માહિમ વ માડબાંચે તરી ...ા ખોતિચેં ઉઘડે લેલાંવ કરૂન બ્રેસ્પ ...વારી તા ૩ ફેબ્રવારિ યેતે માહ ...ચેરોજી બોટમાસ્તરચે હાફિસાંત ...લા જાઈલ ...ખોતિ તા ૧૫ યેતે મહિન્યાચે ...મખતેદારાને આપલે સ્વાધિન ...ા ખા ખોતિચા ભાડયાચા તપ ...બોટમાસ્તરચે હાફિસાત પાહા ...યેઈલ

નામદાર ગવરનર કૉસ
લાચે આજ્ઞેવરૂન
ઉબલીયુ. રાબટસ્
ત્રાંસસ્પોટ વ બોટમાસ્તરચા
આસિષ્ટન જનરલ આજેંટ
...ઈચે બોટમાસ્તરચેં આફિસ
...૫ ડ્યાનેવારી સન ૧૮૩૧

LIST of UNCLAIMED LETTERS
IN THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

1	Captain Jellicoe,	Bombay.
1	Lieut. E. Percy Brett, 5th Regt. N. I.	do.
1	Robert Brown Esq.	do.
1	Philip Skinner Esq. N. I.	do.
1	Charles Rybot Esq.	do.
1	Miss Thomson at Mrs. Seigur's Seminary,	do.
1	Captain H. Lyons 23d Regt. N. I.	do.
1	Col J. Collette, 6th Regt Madras Light Cavalry.	do.
1	Captain Neil Campbell.	do.
1	Francisco Fernandes.	do.
1	Captain R. Old, 24th Regt. N. I.	do.
1	Din Heer Johnnee Numan.	do.
1	Mr. John Murray, Adawlet.	do.
1	Sorabjee Eduljee	do.
1	Gundaram M.	do.
1	Ebraham Soobedar.	do.
1	Willaldass Narrondass.	do.
1	Eduljee Hoormuzjee	do.
1	Marwar Letter.	do.

F. BOURCHIER,
Post Master General.

BOMBAY.
GENERAL POST OFFICE,
Jany. 28th, 1831. [282]

ADVERTISEMENT.---Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature, that letters of administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattles, estate and effects of the late GULAM SAHIB DESSOYE late of Bombay Mahomedan, deceased, be granted to Mahomed Ebrahim D ssoge of Bombay Mahomedan the Brother and only next of kin of the abovenamed deceased, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.

BROWNE,
PETITIONER'S PROCTOR.
Bombay, 21st January, 1831. [296]

જાહેર • ખબર

શ્રી • ખુબજીવાલો • મુશલમાન • મરનાર ગોલામ • શાકેબ • દેશાઇની • શરવે • માલ • મીલકતનુ અખતીઆરનાંમુલેવા • શાકુ • શ્રી ખુબજીની • જુદીફેટરની • શ્રુપરીમ • કોરટમાં એ • મરનારનો • લાઇ • તથા • એખલો • કુટંબજી • શ્રી • ખુબજીવાલો • મુશલમાન • મકમદ • ઇબરાઇમ • દેશાઇએ • અરજ • કીધોછે જ • મકને • મલે—એ • વાશતે • શરવે • લોકો • જકોઇ • એનાં • બાબશાતા • ઇએ • તેનાંઆને જાહેર • થાએ—તારીખ ૨૦ મી • જાંનીવારી ૧૮૩૧ ✠ બરોન

અરજ • કરનારનો • વકીલ

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that Letters of Administration of all and Singular the Goods, Chattles, Rights and Credits of His Excellency Lieutenant General the Honorable Sir Thomas Sidney Beckwith, K. C. B. and late Governor and Commander in-Chief at the Presidency of Bombay, deceased, may be granted to Dame Mary Beckwith of Bombay, the widow of the said deceased, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof; dated this 21st day of January 1831.

D. B. SMITH,
PROCTOR.

[301]

THE Officers of His Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Civil, Military and Naval Services and the other Gentlemen of the Presidency are informed that the Right Honorable the Earl of Clare will probably hold a levee at the Town Hall on the day of his arrival.

P. M. MELVILL,
Acting Town Major.

BOMBAY,
2d January, 1831. [300]

THE REGISTER OFFICE.—Gentlemen whishing for servants are requested to apply at the Theatre, where all notes addressed to the Superintendent are received. [299]

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS IN CALCUTTA.

BY order of the said Court, made on the 11th day of Dec. 1830, notice is hereby given, that the Petition of Henry Wendelin Beyts, late of the Strand, in Calcutta, Master Mariner, and now a prisoner confined in the common Gaol of Calcutta, will be heard in the said Court on Saturday the fifth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty one, and that the names of the creditors of the said Henry Wendelin Beyts, appear in a schedule filed with the petition in the office of the Chief Clerk of the said Court, to which any creditors may refer.

W. JACKSON,
Attorney for H. Wendelin Beyts.
Dated this 24th day of December, 1830. [292]

کورت میعد مدیونان نادار کلکته ازین جا خبر داده می شود که از کورت مذکور بتاریخ یازدهم دیسمبر ۱۸۳۰ حکم شده است که هنری ویندلین بتس ماستر مرین که بر کناره کلکته می ماند و فی الحال در کامن قیدخانه کلکته مقید است و عرضی ایشان در کورت مذبور بروز شنبه بتاریخ ۵ مارچ ۱۸۳۱ مسموع خواهد شد و حساب مع نام های قرض خواهان هنری ویندلین بتس مذکور در عرضی نوشته اند و این عرضی مع حساب در دفتر چیف کلارک کورت مسطور مرقوم است اگر قرض خواهان را ویدن ان منظور باشد رفته ببینند

تاریخ ۲۴ دیسمبر ۱۸۳۰ عیسوی

اولیم جکسن وکیل

هنری ویندلین بتس

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એજ • કોરટમાંથી • તારીખ ૧૧ મી • દીજેંમબર ૧૮૩૦ ને • દીને • કુકમ • થએછે—ખબર • ફીઁથી • આપીએચજે • હેનરી • વેનદીલીન • ભીટશ • શ્રી • ફલફતાનાં જીનારેનાં • મોકોલામાંનો • માશાતર • મરીનર તથા • કમનો • કાલ • શ્રી • ફલફતાની • ફામેન • જેલમાં • કેડકે • તેની • અરજી • એજ • કોરટમાં શનીશરવારે • તારીખ ૫ મી • માચ ૧૮૩૧ ને • દીને • શાંતલશે • તથા • એજ • હેનરી • વેનદીલીન • ભીટશનાં • માગણારાઓનાં • નાંમો • અરજી • શાકે • કશાબ • આપેલોછે • તેમાં દાખલ • કીધેલાંછે • તે • અરજી • તથા • કશાબ • એજ • કોરટનાં • ચીક • ફલારફની • આરીશ • માં • નોધેલીછે • તે • વાશતે • એનાં • માગણારા ઓને • જોવુ • હોએતો • જોવા • મલશે—તારીખ ૨૪ મી • દીજેંમબર ૧૮૩૦ ✠

વી લી અમ • જા ફ શંન

હેનરી • વેનદીલીન • ભીટશનો • વકીલ

કલકत्याचे नादार देणेदार या चा निकाल करावयाचें कोर्ट ञाच कोर्टातुन ताा ११ डिजेंबर सन १८३० साचेरोजी हुकूम जाहा ला आहे. खबर दिल्हिजाते ऐसी जे हेनरी वेंडीलीन बीटस् मास्तर म रिनर कलकत्याचे कीनाऱ्याचे आळि तला व हाली कलकत्याचे कामन जे लमधें बंदि आहे त्याची अर्जी ञाच कोर्टात शणवारी ताा ५ वि मार्च सन १८३१ साचे रोजी ऐकण्यात येईल व हेंच हेनरी वेंउलीन बिटस् चे कर्जदाराचे नाव अर्जी बरोबर याद दिल्होआहे त्यांत लिहीलें आ हे तें ञाच कोर्टीचे चीफक्लार्क याचे हाफीसांत नोधली आहे ती याचेक र्जदारास पाहावयास सांपडेल

ताा २४ डिजेंबर सन १८३०

उईलम् ड्यक्सन
हेनरी वेंउिलोन बिटस् याचावकील

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a General Quarter Sessions of the Peace will be held at my office on Wednesday the 2d of February, at 12 o'clock Noon.

B. NOTON,
Clerk of the Peace.

BOMBAY
No. 2, NESBITT ROW,
28th January, 1831. [274]

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods, chattels, rights and credits of Jamsetjee Byramjee Luscarry late of Bombay Parsee merchant deceased, may be granted to Manickboye and Ardaseer Byramjee, the lawful widow and brother of the said deceased, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof. Dated this 28th day of January, 1831.

H. W. MORRIS,
PROCTOR.

[278]

જાહેર • ખબર

મરનાર • પારશી • જંમશેદજી • બેફેરાંમજી • લશકરી • શ્રી • ખુબજીનો • વેપારી • શરવે • માલ • મીલકતનુ • અખતીઆરનાંમુલેવા • શાકુ • શ્રી • ખુબજીની • જુદીફેટરની • શ્રુપરીમ કોરટમાં • એ • મરનારની • શાગી • બીબવા • માંણેકબાઇ • તથા • શાગો • લાઇ • અરદેશર • બેફેરાંમજીએ • અરજ • કીધોછે • જે • કુમને • મલે —એ • વાશતે • શરવે • લોકો • જેકોઇ • એનાં • બાબશાતા • હોએ • તેનાંઆને • જાહેર • થાએ —તા • ૨૮ મી • જાંનીવારી ૧૮૩૧ ✠

કેચ—ડબલીકુ—મારીશ

વકીલ •

ADVERTISEMENT.

CAPTAIN C. HAGART, Brigade Major at Poonah, having taken charge of such property belonging to the late Ensign Edwards, doing duty with the 11th Regiment N. I. as was found at Poonah, has remitted the balance, amounting to Bombay Rupees Four hundred and twenty nine, three Quarter and Sixty one reas, (429 3 61) to the Military Secretary to Government, by a Bill on the Military Accountant in the favour of the Sub-Treasurer. [27]

Poonah 28th January, 1831.

13TH AUGUST, 1830.

PURSUANT to an order of the High Court of Chancery, made in a cause TUDER *v.* PAULETT, all persons claiming to be legatees under the Will of MATTHEW TUDER, late of Fort St. George, in the East Indies, Merchant, deceased, who died in the month of December, 1794, at Fort St. George, aforesaid, are by their Solicitor, on or before the 1st day of August 1831, to come in and make out their claims before JAMES TROWER, Esq. one of the masters of the said Court at his Chambers in Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded the benefit of the said order.

WHITMORE AND CO.,
Lincoln's Inn, London, Solicitors.
[295]

13TH AUGUST, 1830.

PURSUANT to an order of the High Court of Chancery, made in a cause TUDER *v.* PAULETT, the Creditors of MATTHEW TUDER, late of Fort Saint George in the East Indies, Merchant, deceased, who died in the Month of December, 1794, at Fort Saint George, aforesaid, are by their Solicitor, on or before the 1st day of August, 1831, to come in and prove their Debts before JAMES TROWER, Esq one of the Masters of the said Court at his Chambers in Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded the benefit of the said order.

WHITMORE AND CO.,
Lincoln's Inn, London, Solicitors.
[293]

EXTENSIVE Sale of Piece Goods, cotton and woollen.--FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO. will submit to public sale without reserve, this day at 11 A. M. at their Rooms, a Large Assortment of the above, comprizing Jeans, Jeannetts, Long Cloths, Madapolams Sheeting Cloths, Colour'd Muslins for Ladies Dresses, White and Colour'd Handkerchiefs, Dimitjes, Superfine Blue and Black woollen cloths, 100 pairs of Blankets, &c. &c. &c.

Also to close an account, a Large Assortment of Gold and Silver Epaulettes, Gold and Silver Lace, Naval and Regimental Sword Knots, Silk sashes, &c. &c. &c.

And on Wednesday next, the 2d Prox. they will hold their usual weekly sale, when a great variety of Goods will be exposed.
[277]

SALE BY AUCTION—BECK AND CO. on Tuesday next, 1st proximo, will sell by public outcry, an extensive and varied assortment of Goods, comprising chiefly as follows, viz. an Invoice of Ironmongery consisting of Drawer Handles and Buttons, Escutcheons, brass head Trunk Nails, Cork Screws, Dog Chains, wood Screws, Door and Chest Hinges, and 100 small Iron dammering Kettles, Double and single barrelled guns, a few boxes of very good imitation Manilla Segars, 20 Kegs of Bengal Humps, Briskets and Tongues just imported per Virginia, Bengal Table Cloths of sizes, a case of plated mouldings of sorts, 25 pieces of long Cloth, a great variety of cut and plain glass ware, Blue and white Dinner and Tea Service, a few nautical Instruments, the remains of a batch of Hodgson's Beer, sundry wines and Liquors, a variety of useful household Furniture, meriting the notice of new-comers, and at 1 P. M. a few serviceable draught and saddle Horses.

Forbes Street, 29th Jan. 1831. [289]

DETONATING FOWLING PIECES for Public Sale.—BECK AND CO. On Tuesday 8th proximo, will put up for public outcry at moderate upset prices, in order to close the account, a few capital double and single barrelled Detonaters on the celebrated Patent safety principle by Wheeler and Son, well deserving the attention of Sportsmen.

Forbes Street, 29th January, 1831.
[290]

ON Commission.—BECK AND CO. Have lately received for sale the undermentioned choice assortment of Goods, viz. Plated double and single branch wall shades, and Pedestals, a few elegant Pier Glasses in gold burnished Frames, a splendid cut glass Dessert Service, a few Regulation Oilskin Shakoes, Black and Drab Beaver Hats, capital Manilla Straw Hats, Buggy whips, genuine and very excellent Manilla Segars by a recent arrival, Bengal Prepared Hookah Tobacco, Bengal and Havannah Segars, Soft whitney Blankets of Sizes, genuine Smyths' and Bristo's Lavender water, Peppermint, Ginger and Lemon lozenges, and a few bottles of Scotch Carraways.

[281.] *Forbes Street, 29th Jan.* 1831.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Proprietors of the Courier beg to give Notice that they have appointed Mr. George Ashburner their Editor, in the Room of Mr. J. H. Stocqueler, and that the said Mr. George Ashburner is now the only Person authorized by them to receive payment of the debts, subscriptions, and other monies due to the Concern.—Dated 20th January, 1831. [302]

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS.---Will sell by public auction on Wednesday next, the 2d February at their Rooms, The Household Furniture, consisting of Jackwood Dining and Breakfast Tables, Sofa and work ditto, Couches with crimson damask and Chintz Furniture, Jackwood and China Chairs, Jackwood Side board, Book cases, Wardrobes, Large Bedstead Complete, Tea poys Screen, Dressing Glasses, a neat Cottage Piano Forte by Butcher, two eight day Clocks by Jas. McCabe and D. and W. Morice, Bassorah Carpet, Dinner, dessert and Breakfast Sets, Silver, plated and Glass ware, China Sugar Jars, Pictures, Books, Dripstones, Cooking utensils, &c. &c. &c. The above may be seen from Monday the 31st Inst.

[286] *Bombay 29th January*, 1831.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS.—Will sell by public auction on Wednesday the 2d February next, at one o'clock, without reserve the following Arab Horses just imported from Bussorah.

No. 1 Horse Colour Strawberry, 4½ years old, 15 Hands High.

No. 2 A Ditto Chesnut 3¼ years old, upwards 14 hands High.

No. 3 A Ditto Iron Grey 4½ years old upwards 14 hands high.

No. 4 A Ditto Black---6 years old, 14 Hands.

No. 5 A Ditto Grey---8 years old, 14 Hands high.

[285.] *Bombay, 26th January*, 1831.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That Nanabhoy Adderjee has contracted with Dustoor Byramjee Cursetjee, the son, Heir and Representative of Dustoor Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Deceased, to purchase all that his Share of and in a certain Piece or Parcel of ground, together with the massuage, Tenement or Dwelling house built and standing thereon, being No. 6. Situate within the Town Walls of Bombay at the Oart formerly belonging to Mahomed Suffee in Nanabhoy Street. Any person or persons having any Claim or Demand thereon by way of Mortgage, inheritance or otherwise, are hereby requested to make known the same to E. C. Morgan, Esq. Attorney for the said purchaser, within 14 days from the date hereof, or else they will be precluded therein —Dated this 26th of January, 1831.
[280]

જાહેર ખબર

ખબર ફીઆંથી આપીએચએ

નાંનાંલાજ આદરજીએ રેહેવાનુ ધેહેર એક જમીન શાહે દશાતુર ભેહેરાંમજી ખરશેદજી ને છોકરો તથા વારશદાર મરનાર દશાતુર ખરશેદજી જંમશેદજીનો એની પાશેથી પોતાનો એ ઉપર કહેલા ધેહેરનો આખો લાગ વેચાતો લેવાનુ શાટુ ફીધુંછે—એ ધેહેર શ્રી ફોટમાં નંબર ૬ વાલુ મહમદ શરીની આગાલી વાડીમાં તથા નાંનાંલાજનાં મોહોલામાંછે—એ ઉપર હર એક લોક અગાર બોહોનો ગીરવી અગાર વારશો અગાર બીજી કંબ રીતનો દાવો અગાર માંગણુ પોચતુ હોએતો તેનાંમાને જાંણ કરેચજે તેઓએ આજથી દીન ૧૪ ની મુદતમાં ખરીદદારનો વકીલ ઇ—શી—મારગીન જશાકુએરને જાહેર કરે— મુદત પછી કોઇનો દાવો કબુલ કરશે નહી ✠

તારીખ ૨૬ મી જાંનીવારી ૧૮૩૧

ON SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF MESSRS. REMINGTON AND CO.

THE following Wines of Superior quality from Messrs. TODD and BOSANQUET.

Claret 2d Growth.....	Rs. 30	per doz.
Pale Sherry.....	26	per do.
Bucellas.....	20	per do.
Port Wine in quarts.....	20	per do.
Do. do. in pints.....	12	per do.

R. & CO. will register orders for their above Wines to be supplied, whenever the stock may be expended from the first shipments they may receive, and will forward to TODD and BOSANQUET orders for annual supplies of the above and other Wines for individuals and Regimental Messes. The shipping prices of all T. and B's. Wines may be known on application to R. and CO. who will receive payment on the arrival of the orders in Bombay. [298]

TO BE LET.---A Commodious and upper roomed house, situated at Mazagon.

Ditto ditto within the Fort in Church lane. For further particulars apply to Dadabhoy Pestonjee in the Fort.

311.] *Bombay, 11th January*, 1831.]

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that. Venaik Gungather Puradker having purchased from Khojah Esmall Mowjee a Messuage, Tenement or Dwelling house situate without the Fort walls of Bombay in Mahim Bazar in the oart of Trimbuck Ragoba, any person or persons having any claim or demand thereon by way of mortgage or being otherwise interested therein are hereby requested to make known the same to the said Venaik Gungather Puradker within fourteen days from the date hereof, or else they will be precluded therein.—Dated this 27th day of January, 1831. [276]

જાહેર ખબર

ખબર ફીઆંથી આપીએચએ

વીનાયક ગંગાધર પરાદકરે રેહેવાનુ ધેહેર એક બાકારકોટ માઝીમનાં બજાર માં તરીમબક રાગોબાની વાડીમાંછે તે ખોજા જશમાલ માવજી પાશેથી વેચાતુ લીધુંછે—એ ઉપર કરએક લોક અગાર લોકોનો ગીરવી અગાર બીજી કંબ રીતનો લાગનો દાવો અગાર માંગણુ પોચતુ હોએતો તેનાંમાને જાંણ કરેચજે તેઓએ આજથી દીન ૧૪ ની મુદતમાં ઉપર કહેલા વીનાયક ગંગાધર પરાદકરને જાહેર કરે — મુદત પછી કોઇનો દાવો કબુલ કરશે નહી — તારીખ ૨૭ મી જાંનીવારી ૧૮૩૧ ✠

WINES FOR SALE.
AT THE GODOWNS OF
MESSRS. ROGER DE FARIA AND CO.

A FEW Dozen of Superior Port Wine bottled at Oporto at 20 Rs. per doz.
Old Madeira Wine.. at 18 Ditto.
Ditto Lisbon Wine..at 15 Ditto.

[279] *Bombay 28th Jauuary*, 1831.

TO be let a large and Commodious upper roomed Bungalow with out Houses situated at Ombroly, opposite to Cowasjee Patell's Tank, for particular apply to Pestonjee Merwanjee in the Fort.
[231]

Bombay 28th September, 1831.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.---that two of my Sons, Pestonjee Framjee and Nanaboy Framjee, are from this date, anthorized to sign my name per procuration.

FRAMJEE CAWASJEE.
Bombay, 23d Jan. [288]

ADVERTISEMENT.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL F. POTTINGER, Commanding Subsidized Force in Kutch, having taken charge of the effects of the late Reverend James Gray, Military Chaplain, and disposed of the same by Public outcry, has after Payment of Funeral charges, Servants Wages, &c. remitted the Balance, amounting to Rupees thirteen hundred and forty eight, Quarters two and Reas fifty six, to the Secretary to Government, Military Department.

[287.] *Camp Bhooj, 30th December*, 1830.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of Messrs REMINGTON, and CO. A few three Dozen Cases of very superior CLARET received direct from Mr. B. PHELAN, of *Bourdeux*, at Rs. 25 per Dozen. [297]

NO. XI. OF THE SPORTING MAGAZINE will appear on the 1st of February.—CONTENTS.—1. Sport near Gorruckpore.—2. Road match at Bangalore.—3. Snipe Shooting in the Concan.—4. Another day with the Nuggur pack.—5. Tour by Nosing Tom.—6. Scale of weights for Whim Plates suggested.—7. On Arab Stallions by S. Y. S.---8. The Fort Adjutant's Mark.---9. Hubbeeb ul Hissan on the diseases of horses and their remedies ---10. "Jactans versus Hokey Pokey," a Sporting trial, 11. Coursing Antelopes with Grey hounds.---12. The Deesa Meeting.

RACING CALENDAR.---Poonah, Surat, Hajeepore, Deesa, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Benares, and other races. [303]

CAWASJEE AND PESTONJEE Have the pleasure to announce to the Gentlemen of the presidency, and outstations, that they have lately received by the last French Ship L'Ernest, Capt. A. Dufresne from Bourdeaux, an elegant investment of French Claret, Sparkling Burgundy, Glora Roso Burgundy, Lafitte, Giocours, Hermitage, Murguina, Coyler Russial.

No. 7 Forbes Street, 28th Jan. 1831.
[311]

LOST.---A Brown Terrier Bitch, with a White Breast and White Streak round the neck, answering to the name of *Flora*. On her being brought to the Office of Messrs. R. Taylor and Co. the party will be rewarded.

PROSPECTUS.- The unde determined to establish th London as East India Agents, u a sy tem essentially different from that been heretofore acted upon by G which carrying on business under that tion, whether in his Country or in I

They propose to confine their trans to Agency, in the strictest sense of th abstaining rig dly from all speculati Commercial pursuits, so that the never be tempted to employ any capit may be placed in their hands for purposes, in any manner inconsister the intentions of the depositor, or its tual safety. It may be added, that striction which they impose upo selves, will prevent the possibility interests clashing with those of tuents, a contingency by no m bable if the plan had a wider admitted of the shipping good or receiving investments from t their own account; at the same ti gladly purchase and ship any m on beh lf of their corresponden ceive and convert into m ney, to their judgment and ability, and in that shape with which they ma ed. Their resolution, to refrain culation, will be the best guaran security of such consignments.

Their views however refer princ the execution of commissions, for men residing in India, charging a per Cent age on the outlay that they are instructed to make, and they desire to state, unreservedly, that it is their object to render themselves serviceable to those who may think proper to employ their Agency, however trifling the value of the article may be, and whatever trouble may be involved in procuring it. From the personal knowledge of India, as well as from their close con ion with Indians, they are persuade though the ground they propose to is still vacant, their has long been a re pressing demand for such a medi communication, between residen India, and the open markets of Londo that many will gladly avail themselv channel, through which they may p the best articles, at the metropol produce, at a cost, including all ch lower in all probability than the price have been in the habit of paying f sweepings and refuse of second rate and warehouses, for goods got up, i most inferior style, purposely for ex tion.

The undersigned engage to purcha ship for their constituents horses, h &c; in procuring whic their com give them great facilities, and the easily, as the plan developes itsel such measures as may enable them to wines, of the first rate quality, as w other articles for the table, to the s order, or for the annual supply of correspondents.

It were needless to particularise f except to mention, that the under will cheerfully exert themselves to me taste of those Gentlemen, who wi receive regularly the most approved p cations of the day, without any adm of less valuable matter, an object at p of extremely difficult attainment.

It is obvious that transactions, nature in contemplation, must be c ted exclusively in ready money, in light of course good bills as usual be regarded.

For Agency of the nature in questi great capital is absolutely necessary those who may deem enquiries, with regard to the pecuniary responsibility of the undersigned, a necessary precaution, may easily satisfy themselves that they have funds a command, amply sufficient to meet any possible call upon them. Having said thus much, they may add, that they will gladly bank for the families of their constituents, who may be residing temporarily in England, free of any charge, and will naturally be influenced, by many motives, to exert themselves, to the utmost in their pow render any assistance to persons so s ted.

With a view to avoid confusion t dersigned beg to state, that, they r solved upon charging 3 per Cent, uniform rate of commission, as well in cases which necessary involve conside trouble and personal responsibility, those where the execution of the or more formal and simple.

The undersigned having taken Off No. 14, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall East to request that all communications, r forwarded to that address.

FREDERICK MANGL
CHARLES EDWARD MANGL
London, 1st May, 1830. [29

FOR SALE.—The Quarterly Arm corrected to the 1st October, per copy 3 rupees.

FOR SALE.—The Indian Cal for 1831. Price 2 rupees and a

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

OR SALE.—At the Courier Office,
Bombay Calendars for 1830
831..... 5 0 0
Calendar for 1831..... 2 2 0
Powers of Attorney,..... 0 2 0
nterest Bonds,..... 0 2 0
olicies,..... ..... 1 0 0
ills of Lading, per set,..... 0 2 0
espondentia Bonds,..... 0 2 0
lls of Exchange, per set,.... 0 2 0
of the Island,..... 1 0 0
ler's Itinerary 5 0 0
t Debtors' Act..... 3 0 0
TER-PRESS PRINTING, COP-
ATE PRINTING neatly exe-
derate terms. [304]

ST PUBLISHED
OMBAY CALENDAR
FOR 1831.
ECTED TO THE 31ST. DEC.)
NTS.—Part 1st. A Perpetual
ister. Description of Bombay,
with Lithographic drawings of
ublic buildings. Chronicle of Oc-
during the year 1830.—ALMANAC
. Tables of the Equation of Time,
Right Ascension and Declination,
des and Longitudes of Ports
Places on the Malabar and Coro-
del Coasts; A Polymetrical Table,
ghts of the Principal Mountains and
udes of Places in the Deccan;
of Specific Gravities, and of the
Annuities on a single life.
2d.—Regulations for the receipt
very of Gunpowder; Post Office,
House, Civil, Military, Naval,
ping Regulations; Regulations
aval Fund; Table of Prece-
India; Govt. Loan Regulations;
verting Bombay, into Sicca
nd vice versa; Stamp regulations
s of Rules, Ordinances and Re-
of Govt.; Tables of Coins,
and Measures; of fees in the
Court of Judicature, and of Eccle-
ees; Miscellaneous Naval infor-
d.—The Civil List, Army List, and
ist, with Indices.
4th.—List of the Governors of
from 1665 to the present time,
l family, the King's Minis-
Board of Controul, The
Directors, Governments of
Colonies to the Eastward
esidents at Foreign Courts
al Establishment in the East
Court of Judicature, Court
sts, Insolvent Debtor's Court, Po-
Majesty's Justices, Ecclesiastical
ments, Literary Society, Educa-
Native Education Society, Aux-
ble and other Societies, High-
iety, East Indian Amelioration
gricultural and Horticultural
African Society; Royal Asiatic
List of Merchant Ships, Account
surance and Laudable Societies--
pany's Agents at home and abroad---
ses of Agency, Rates of Merchant,
Agent's commission, Warehouse Rents
istants in Public Offices, European
habitants.

APPENDIX.
Birth rriages and Deaths; Arrivals
and De s in 1830.
PR RUPEES, STITCHED AND
COVERED.
N OF THE ISLAND.
A Pl island, with references to up-
wards of a hundred residences may be obtained at
the Courier Office. *Price One Rupee.* [307]

For Freight and Passage to the Cape of Good Hope and London.
THE ship CHARLES KERR, of 550 tons, has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon. This Ship is expected early in and will be dispatched in all March.
y to ADAM, SKINNER AND
[308]

Passage to Liverpool.
Sail the first week of February.
he fast sailing ship, LADY
S, of 400 tons. W. RAMSAY,
r. Apply to ADAM, SKIN-
ND CO. where Plans of the
dations may be seen.
29th January, 1831. [309]

Passage to the Clyde.
E fine new brig, JEAN, of 280
ns Captain ALEX. FINLAY.
accommodations for 2 or 3 Pas-
nd will be despatched in all
Apply to ADAM, SKINNER,
O.
ay, 29th January, 1831. [310]

Notice to Passengers.
HE UPTON CASTLE will posi-
ily leave this port on or before the
February, has two upper Cabins
ed; for particulars apply to Cap-
GGAN at FRAMJEE CAWAS-
ffice. [275.]

For Fright or Passage to London.
THE fine Barque "MORNING STAR;" of 300 tons, G. ADLER, Commander. Has a poop containing good accommodations for passengers, and will sail for the above port on or before the 1st March next.---Apply to Captain Adler, at the office of Messrs. FORBES and Co. where plans of the Cabins may be seen.
[284.] *Bombay, 26th January*, 1831.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 1st January, 1831.

No. 33. Lieutenant C. J. Curtis of the 18th Regiment, Native Infantry, is allowed leave of absence for twelve months to proceed to the Neelgherry Hills for the benefit of his health.

No. 34. The following Alterations and Promotions will take place.

INFANTRY.

Adjustment of Rank.

Colonel D. Campbell having died on the 7th July, 1830, his Commission of Colonel to be cancelled, and Lieut. Colonel F. D. Ballantine to be Colonel, vice Hough deceased.—Date of Rank 15th December, 1830

Lieutenant Colonel J. Shirreff to take rank, vice Campbell deceased.—8th July 1830.

Promotions.

Senior Major J. B. Dunsterville to be Lieutenant Colonel vice Ballantine promoted.—15th December, 1830.

LEFT WING EUROPEAN REGIMENT.

Adjustment of Rank.

Major J. Little, and Captain W. Burnett to take rank in Succession to Shirreff promoted.—Date of Rank 8th July, 1830.

Lieutenant C. R. Hegg to be admitted on the effective strength, from the 8th July 1830, vice Burnet promoted.

1ST OR GRENADIER REGIMENT NATIVE INFANTRY.

Promotion.

Captain A. Morse to be Major, and Lieut. T Donnelly to be Captain in Succession to Dunsterville promoted.—Date of Rank 15th Dec. 1830.

Supernumerary Lieut, B. H. Crockett to be on the effective strength from the 15th December, 1830, vice Donnelly promoted.

Bombay Castle, 21st January, 1831.

No. 35. Charles Norris, Esquire, Chief Secretary to Government having returned to the Presidency will resume charge of the duties of Secretary to Government in the Military Department.

Bombay Castle, 22d January, 1831.

No. 36. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased, by a Resolution in the General Department, to appoint Assistant Surgeon A. Gibson to act for Assistant Surgeon Robson, as Vaccinator in the Conkan, and Assistant Surgeon W. Arding to supply Mr. Gibson's place as acting Vaccinator in the N. W. D. of Guzerat during the absence of Dr. Crawford.

No. 37. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that Lieutenant T. G. Parry be placed on the Pension List in this Country on the terms laid down for his rank in the existing regulations subject to the approval of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, and that his name be struck off the List of Officers of the Army.

No. 38. In modification of the General order by Government dated the 17th Instant, No. 28, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Colonel T. Willshire of the 2d Queen's Royal to the Command of the Poona Brigade, and Colonel W. Gilbert of the 21st Regiment Native Infantry to that of the Garrison of Bombay until further orders.

No. 39. Lieutenant J. T. Forster of the 15th Regt. Native Infantry is allowed a Furlough to Europe for the benefit of his health.

No. 40. At the recommendation of the Officer Commanding the Forces, the following appointments will take place.

1st Regiment of Light Cavalry.

Cornet C. J. Owen, to be Adjutant vice McKenzie resigned.—Date of appointment 1st Jan. 1831.

16th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant B. Crispin, to be Adjutant vice Hopkins deceased.—Date of appointment 20th Dec. 1830.

Lieutenant S. London, to be Quarter Master and Interpreter in the Hindoostanee Language vice Crispin —Date of appointment 1st January, 1830.

Bombay Castle, 25th January, 1831.

No 41. Captain T. Billamore of the 1st or Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry is allowed a Furlough to Europe for the benefit of his health.

No 42. Captain R. M. Cooke of the 19th Regiment Native Infantry, who has already obtained permission to return to Europe on furlough, is appointed to the Charge of the Invalids of the Hon'ble Company's Service proceeding to England this Season.

Bombay Castle, 25th Jan. 1831.

No. 43. The following appointments on the Personal Staff of the Officer Commanding the forces will take place.

Captain W. Greenville, of H. M. 69th Regiment of Foot, to be Military Secretary.

Lieut. A. Urquhart, of the 2d Regt. of Lt. Cav. to be Interpreter and Extra Aide de Camp.

No. 44. Major R. Barnewall, of the 26th Regt. N. I. is allowed a Furlough to the Cape of Good Hope, and eventually to England, for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 26th Jan. 1831.

No. 45. The leave to the Neelgherry Hills granted to Ensign F. Westbrook, of the 18th Regt. N. I. under date the 2d February last, for the benefit of his health, is extended for a period of six months on the same account.

No. 46. Captain G. B. Aitchison, Major of Brigade, Konkan, is allowed leave of absence for six months to the Neelgherry Hills for the benefit of his health.

No 47. Lieutenant G. Clarkson, of the 12th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed leave of absence to proceed to Agra, from the 2nd February to the 2nd August next, on private affairs.

No. 48. The leave to the Neilgherry Hills, granted to Lieut. J. G. Gordon of the 19th Regiment Native Infantry under date the 2nd September 1829, and extended on the 21st August last for the benefit of his health is further prolonged for a period of six months on the same account.

No. 49. The furlough to sea, granted to Capt. W. H. Waterfield of the 14th Regiment Native Infantry under date the 26th February 1830, for the benefit of his health is extended for a period of six months on the same account.

No. 50. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased, by a resolution in the General Department, to appoint Assistant Surgeon J. Scott to act for Assistant Surgeon J. Don, M. D. as Vaccinator in the Deccan.

By Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,
C. NORRIS,
Chief Sect. to Govt.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY RACES. 1831.

FIRST DAY, TUESDAY, JANUARY 25.

FIRST RACE.—A Sweepstakes of Rupees 200 each Subscriber, P. P. with Rupees 400 from the Fund, for all Arab Horses that have never started upon any couse, one 3 miles heat, weight for age. To close on the 1st January, 1831.

	age	st.	lb.	oz.
Mr. Cristie's.... G. A. H. Vivian Grey..	6..	8	12	0..1
Capt. Mansfield's G. A. H. Monsoor e....	7..	9	0	0..2
Capt. Seaton's . G. A. H. Jew Boy.. ..	7..	9	0	0..3
Capt. Andrews's B. A. H. Merlin.....	7..	9	0	0 dr.

Time, 1 19, 1 16, 1 21, 1 6, 1 1, 1 4—7 7.

One pays forfeit. Monsoorie Well up.

SECOND RACE.—A Sweepstakes of 500 Rupees each Subscriber, H. F. for all Maiden Arab Horses, that have never started upon any Course, Heats two miles, 8st. 7lb. nominations not transferable, 3 Subscribers or no Race. To close on the 1st January, 1831.

	age	st.	lb.	oz.
Mr. Carleston's.. G. A. H. Paris.....	6..	8	7	0..1
Capt. Andrew's,. G. A. H. Magic.....	6..	8	7	0..2
Capt. Mansfield's G. A. H. Merlin.....	7..	8	7	0..3

Time First Heat, 1 4, 1 1, 1 1½, 1 3—4 9½.
Second Heat, 1 1½, 1 2, 1 3½, 1 5½.—4 12½.

Four pay forfeit. Both heats won easy.

THIRD RACE... A Colt Plate of Rupees 400 from the Fund, and Rupees 100 each Subscriber, for all Colts, having a Colt's tooth in their heads on the 1st December, 1830, heats 1½ miles, weight for age.

	age	st.	lb.	oz.
Mr. Browne's.. B A. C. Devereux....	4..	7	0	12

Walked over.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

VESSELS NAMES.	COMMANDERS.	PORT.	DATE OF DISPATCH.
Charles Kerr...	Brodie	London ...	in March.
Upton Castle,..	Duggan	Do	15 Feb.
Bolton	Clarkson	London...	in March.
Jean.....	Finlay	Clyde.....	all Jan.
Triumph	Green.....	London and Cape.	31st Jan.
Morning Star ..	Adlee	London	
Cleveland.....	Havelock	Liverpool and Cape..	

VESSELS EXPECTED FROM ENGLAND.
Charles Kerr, Bolton, Brunswick, Cleveland.

HIGH WATER TABLE,—JAN. 29TH, 1831.

Saturday	11 36
Sunday..	0 10
Monday.....	0 21
Tuesday.....	1 33
Wednesday	2 28
Thursday.....	3 13
Friday....	4 27

EXCHANGE.

On London 6 months sight at 1 | 9½ a 1 | 10
Calcutta 30 days 105¾ B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca Rupees
Madras 30 days per B'y Rs. per 100 Madras Do.
Remittable Loan 139 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca Do.
1822 5 per Cent 107 Do. Do. Do.
1825 5 per Cent 110 Do. Do. Do.
Present 5 per Cent 106½ Do. Do. 1 o.

NOTICE.

All advertisers in the COURIER *are urgently entreated to send their advertisements before 12 o'clock on the day previous to that of publication.*

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1831.

The Ship Brunswick, George G. Rosindale, Master, from London, arrived yesterday evening, left Portsmouth Sept. 3d, 1830, touched at Point de Galle Jany. 10th, left it the 12th.

Passengers.—Mr. Thomas Weekes, Medical Board, Miss Emily Eliza Weekes, Capt. Richard Kinchint in charge, Mr. Richard Frith, Medical Board, Mr. Francis Price.

J. P. Thomas, Sergt. Sappers and miners. Hy. Cloudesly Sergt.; do. Patt. Cooney; do. Wm. Boobjer, do. Alex. McNaughten, do. Wm. Whittenberry, do. Hy. Walpole, do. John Cullen, do. Sergt. Cloudesly's wife.

By the Arrival of the Brunwick we have been put in possession of our London files of Papers up to the 1st of September, their contents however, have been anticipated by the late arrivals at Madras.

By the Brunswick's arrival we learn, that in addition to the Ships expected from London, the following Vessels for this port were to leave.

The Clyde, Capt. Oldham, on 8th Sept.
Henry Wellesly, in October.

The *Sir Edward Paget* leaves this port for England to-morrow, taking the following passengers.

Lady Beckwith, Lady Dewar Col. and Mrs. Roome and family, Mrs. Ward Mrs. Lukin, Major Barnewall, Capt. Meldrum, Mr. Hodgson. Capt. Wilson. To Cananore, Col. and Mrs. Ogilvie.

On Sunday last an able and impressive Sermon was preached at St. Thomas's Church by our much respected Diocesan in behalf of the Education Society, 1 Cor. xiv. 20. The Collection amounted to Rs. 758 2 72. His lordship presided at the Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Auxialiary Church Missionary Society held on Tuesday, when a Report of the Proceedings of the Society was read, and ordered to be printed.

On Thursday Evening his Lordship embarked on board the H. C. Cruiser, Coote, for Ceylon, and after having visited the Stations on that Island, it is His Lordship's intention to touch at Madras on his way to Calcutta.

An interesting ceremony took, place last Saturday at Mr. Romer's house. The presenting the Son of the old Modee of Surat with a Khilat.

Several of the most respectable Parsee Gentleman attended, who were much pleased with this mark of distinction being paid to the youny representative of this old family. The Hon'ble the Governor seized the opportunity to impresson those present, the propriety and necessity of supporting the interests of the young man, as they had those of his father, and hoped that the late disputes on the Kubeesa question would never operate with any to withhold from so ancient a family the honor that was due to it, particularly as the present member was young, and needed all the counsel of the older and more experienced Native Gentlemen. The young man whose name is Rustumjee Cursetjee Modee, has a pleasing appearance and bears a high Character. The title, Moodee, is Hindoo, and was acquired by this family more than a century ago from the English. The duties of the Modee were always arduous. The Arbitrator among Parsees in all disputes—the Peace maker, and Judge on all civil matters that the law did not recognize. His advice was given gratuitously, the family at one time having been independant of the patronage or favour of others, and considering itself the most noble of all those that left Persia for this country, springing from the Royal Stock.

We were glad to hear that Framjee Cowasjee, Jemsetjee Jegebhoy, and Nowrojee Jemsetjee, were present. To these gentlemen, the native inhabitants of Bombay owe much. The first in every attempt to spread useful knowledge throughout the territories of this Presidency, to aid all endeavours to promote practical good, and co-operate with their friends the British Inhabitants of this Island; to introduce the arts and improvements which have hitherto been foreign to an Indian clime, and to their names we may add that of Jugonath Sunkersett the ready promoter of every liberal scheme for the good of the Natives.

We are requested to insert the following by the Committee of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Western India.

Owing to a mistake in the date of the first advertisement regarding the meeting of the A. and H. Society, Mr. Mutti was prevented attending the meeting of the 24th, to produce specimens of the silk raised by him on his estate in the Deccan. A letter and specimens of Silk produced by Mr. Mutti at Poona were received from that Gentleman after the meeting of the 24th Instant, at which he would have been present but for the reason abovementioned. At this early stage of the Society, when it is an object to excite competitors, The committee did not think it necessary to be so particular in this point as would be indispensable, when a real competition for their prizes takes place; Mr. Mutti's specimens were therefore considered as if they had been presented at the meeting. As a very enterprising adventurer in a new and important field of raw produce, The Committee considered the very beautiful Specimens of Silk, of 4-5 Cocoons Sulphur Sublime, exhibited by Mr. Mutti as fully entitling him to the first prize for raw Silk, raised within the Bombay Presidency. Silk not being specified in the Committee's first notice, the prize according to the scale proposed for Cotton, as published in the Courier of the 13th March last, viz. a Gold medal or Rs. 100, was accordingly awarded Mr. Mutti.

We have copied in to-day's paper, an abstract statement from the Hurkaru; of the gross revenue and expenditure of the Company's Government in India. The manner in which the work has been executed it must be allowed is rough in the extreme, as it might with ease, have embraced, a much greater subdivision of expenditure and avoided that lumping method (so foreign to the genius of an accountant) of arriving at a conclusion, however, as it is the only thing of the kind which has appeared for a long time, we are obliged to make use of it for the want of a better.

The Grand Jury, after a most laborious investigation into the heaviest Calendar which has for years been placed before them, adjourned on Tuesday last, after returning true bills against the following persons.

Pestonjee Sookhajee, Alli Beg, Kassim Beg, and Dady Jemsetjee, for Robbery in a Shop.
Hawunchur Woodeysing, Burglary.
John Barber, Murder.

Juggoo Agoon, Burglary.]
Nicholo de Rozario, Stealing in a dwelling house to above the value of 150 Sicca Rupees.
Tuckee and Essee, Murder.
Shaik Abdool Cadies, Burglary.
Balasam Rampersad, Robbery.
Ramnack Essnack, cutting with intent to murder, disfigure, and to do some grevious bodily harm.
Bhugta Dureja, Larceny,
John Morgan and John Finn, Larceny,
Pandoo Ravejee, Stealing from the Person.
Mahomed Khan and Hyder Khan, Robbery in a Shop.
Lukshumon Ballso for a Burglary.
Crustna Gossale and Gossee Woman, Robbery in a shop.
Abdulla Jan Mahomed and Hajee Sopkee Moossee, Robbery in a Shop.
Nursoo Ellapah and Amuid Moideen, Robbery.
John Clement and Manuel Domingos de Cruz, Burglary.
Ballo Dhurma Dankey and Rama Pandoo, Robbery.
Gunnish Raghoba, Burglary.
Dadjee Raghowjee, Robbery.
Khetta Kemjee, Girdhur Ladha, Jacka Goma, and Mhuga Matta, Robbery.
Bhanjee Kessow and Khuttas Jeuvan, Burglary.
Coostnea Dhondoo Seldunker, Burglary.
Shaik Mookdum, Stealing in a dwelling house.
Hurry Kessew, Motee Ketta, Kassooram Futtajee, Girdhany Danajee, Heera Hijee and Khetta Poorun, for coining.
Heeroe Woman, Hanna Vesta, and twenty two others, for a Burglary.
Sadulla ben Mahomed, and Mahomed Alnukee, for Burglary.
John Finn, Receiving stolen goods knowing them to have been stolen.
John Cloft Hawkins, twelve seperate indictments, for Piracy.
Balloo Duma, Dhankey, and Rama Pandoo, assault.
Khetta Kemjee, Girdhur Ladha, Jacka Goma and Mhega Matta, assault.
And Gunneph Ragoba, assault.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Rev. James Clow, from Neilgherry.
Asst Surg. B. White, 17th N. I. from Dapoolie.
Lieut. Williamson H. M. 62 Regt. Bangalore.
Lieut. F. Williams 2d Gr. Regt. Sattarah.
Asst. Surg. Arthur West M. D. 40th Regt. Ceylon.
Lieut. Henry Stiles, European Rt. Deesa.
Lieut. James Carr, from Dapoolie.
Asst. Surgeon D. Shaw Civil Surg. from Ruttnaghery.
Lieut. Chas. Prior Adjutant 64th Regt. Bengal. N. I. from Dacca, Bengal.
Lieut. F. McGillivray Engrs. from Calcutta.
Lieut. Morse late Pioneers, from Nagotna.

DEPARTURES.

Capt. G. W. White, 19th Rt. N. I. Malligaum.
Capt. H. Hancock, do. do. do.
Lieut. E. H. Hart do. do. do.
Ensign McDowell do. do. do.
" J. Tait do. do. do.
Asst. Surgeon J. Bourchier, do. do do.
Capt. Illingworth 2d Cav. Deesa.
Cornet A. Prescott, attached 2d Cav. do.
Asst. Surg. J. A. Lawrence, 12th Rt. N. I. Europe.
Major W. H. Sykes, 17th Regt N. 1. do.
Asst. Surg. A. West 40th Regt. Poonah.
Major C. B. James, First Asst. Comy. Genl. do.
Ensign H. Lavie, 17th Regt, N. I. to Dapoolee.
Lieut. C. Hunter, Vens. Bat. do. ditto.
Capt. John Molesworth 2d A. C. Gl. to Mahableshwur.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

At Poona, on the 31st December last, the Lady of Lt. Col. Russell, of the Horse Brigade, of a Daughter
At Hursole, Guzerat, on the 28th of December the Lady of J. P. Malcolmson Esq. Medical Service, of a Son.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

January 21st. The Government Yacht Telica, Mr. W. E. Daniell in charge, from Bancote, 19th Jan.
22d Barque Morning Star, G. Adlee, Master, from London, 6th Aug. Cape Good Hope 1st Nov. Columbo 6th January 1831.
Passengers.—Mr. Hart Asst. Surgeon H. M. 40th Regt. from Columbo.
Jan. 25th. Brig Virginia Thos. Hullock Master from Calcutta Town, 25th Dec. Pilot 26th Dec.
Passengers.—Mr. Hullock and Child, Capt. McGillivray Lieut. Prior, Mr. White.
26th Portuguse Brig Cassadore J. A. De Silva Master from Macao 23d Nov. 1830.
27th. Barque Newton, Robert Rising Master from Columbo, 11th Jan. 1831. Cananore 18th January.

DEPARTURES.

23d Ship Lady Feversham, Stephenson Ellerby, Master to, London.
Passenger.—as per Courier of the 22d Inst.
28th The Hon'ble Company's Sloop of War Coote's, J. Pepper Commr. to Columbo.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

FREE TRADERS.—Caroline, Triumph, Lady Douglas, Jean, Minerva, Huddersfield, Morning Star.
COUNTRY SHIPS.—Sophia, Cornwallis, Sulimany, Francis Warden, Charlotte, Hormusjee Bomanjee, Helen, Byramgore, Lord Castlereagh, Cumbrian, Ann, Edmonstone, Hannah, Bannerman, Cadery, Pascoa, Fort William, Golconda, Hind, Glenelg, George Cruttenden, Virginia, Newton.
PORTUGUESE.—Brilliante. Cassadore.
PERSIAN.—Nasserath Shaw.
SWEDISH.—Preciosa.
ARAB.—Jadul Rahimon.
FRENCH.—L'Ernest.
HON. COMPANY'S *Receiving Ship*—Hastings.
Do. Do. *Brig of War*—Tigris.

MADRAS.

The Third day's drawing of the Forty eighth Madras Government Lottery, Third class, took place on 10th January, 1831.

PRIZES.

No. 557 a Prize of 500 Rupees.
No. 4160 a Prize of 300 Rupees.
Nos. 408 650 725 1108 1639 2207 2209 2391 3430 3587 3906 4301 4445 4448 5074 5092 5488 and 5787 Prizes of 200 Rupees each.

Prizes of 120 *Rupees each.*

131	224	341	422	434	464	682	709
901	1040	1069	1528	1569	1581	1584	1788
1809	1945	2009	2030	2074	2120	2192	2193
2231	2238	2284	2317	2378	2512	2593	2662
2720	2928	3185	3239	3288	3330	3370	3431
3432	3446	3461	3478	3514	3537	3721	3879
3885	3997	4299	4331	4397	4485	4579	4618
4620	4630	4679	4685	4707	4729	4806	4853
4968	5009	5061	5131	5142	5228	5260	5802
5451	5584	5632	5673	5676	5756	5863	5864
5944							

Fourth day's Drawing, Jan. 13th.

No. 1985 a Prize of 5000 Rupees.
No. 1301 a Prize of 1000 Rupees.
Nos. 784 3254 5392 and 5483 Prizes 500 each.
Nos. 849 1830 2400 3583 4914 and 5838 Prizes of 300 Rupees each.
Nos. 706 713 2709 2859 3287 3542 3941 4098 4257 4492 4577 5507 and 5534 Prizes of 200 Rupees each.

Prizes of 120 *Rupees each.*

54	100	120	294	306	392	467	481
501	548	565	734	765	868	1029	1090
1103	1119	1351	1368	1615	1675	1740	
1781	2057	2092	2115	2227	2228	2406	
2535	2939	2996	3006	2086	3119	3137	
3285	3332	3413	3410	3518	3529	3808	
3882	4009	4036	4063	4099	4134	4188	
4376	4441	4514	4559	4751	4900	4929	
4943	5006	5024	5050	5224	5271	5607	
5716	5723	5820	5928	5984	5615		

CALCUTTA.

Our Cawnpore Correspondent has furnished us with a Bulletin, from the Governor General's Camp, which, on the 29th ultimo, was at Jelalpore.

It appears that some of the servants of the Governor General and principal Functionaries were opposed to reform; being advocates of the good old system of Nuzzer taking. They had waited on the different Chieftains introduced to to his Lordship at Banda and levied sundry sums as presents. Owing to disputes as to the division of the spoils the matter had been detected and was under investigation by a committee. It was expected that the delinquents would be dismissed.

The absence of all parade and show manifested by the Governor General, (contrasted as it is with the airs of some of the official Bahadoor Jaws) appear to attract the notice both of Natives and Europeans. His Lordship is frequently seen walking in or near his Camp quite unattended. We confess (at the hazard of wounding the sensitive pride of the dignitaries referred to) that we are advocates for this new system, which, for want of a better name, we shall call Spartan. The tinsel and trappings of useless Pageantry ill suit the Majesty of the British power; and often exert a baneful influence on the minds of the young and weak functionary.

Arrangements for the Trial of a native Chieftain of Rank are mentioned. The Raja of Ocherah, Bulbaddar Singh, is charged, with having through the agency of his brother's servants, assassinated his brother Lall Jugat Dhur; and committed various acts of barbarous atrocity and violence in regard to the woman and dependants of the deceased. The Raja is under arrest preparatory to his Trial at Julapoor by a *Prunchait* or Committee of his Peers selected from the Chieftains of the vicinity. This experiment of Trial by Jury is highly interesting: and the case excites a considerable sensation amongst the inhabitants of Bundelkhund and Saugor.—*Bengal Hurkaru, January* 8.

On the 20th ultimo, we presented our Readers with an "*Abstract of the East India Annual Accounts*, 1830," submitted by the Court of Directors to Parliament. We have since attempted to deduce, from them, results approximating to the actual financial state of British India. The task is not easy. Figures (it is said) are stubborn things: and those before us are peculiarly so. The intermixture of Territorial and Mercantile accounts—of Indian and Home charges—and of various pecuniary denominations—render the task proposed extremely difficult. What was the financial state of the Indian Empire on a given point of time, for instance on the 1st May, 1830? As yet the public has only by estimate the Territorial receipts and charges for 1828 29. It is however presumed they are sufficiently correct for our purpose, and with the aid of inference and the data before us we hope to approach our Q. E. D.

Three tables A. B. C. are subjoined which shew for 1828-29, the fixed revenues and charges. We have these results in Sicca Rupees,*

			Lacks	*S. Rs.*
Per A. net surplus Bengal is				328.94
B do do Madras—				22.16
		Less	Sa. Rs.	351.10
Per C net deficit Bombay			87.63	
Penang, Singapore,	*Current Rs.*			
Malacca, charges	23.26			
Less Receipts	5.15	18.11 or	14.21	102.85
				148.26

It thus appears that on 30th April, 1829, there was a net Indian Surplus of Lacks Sa. R. 248,26. Now if we at once set off 176·98 the interest on 3326·93† the Indian debt on 30th April, 1828, bearing interest, there is an excess of Lacks 71·28 or about 71¼ towards meeting the floating India debt and the home claims on Territory just and unjust.

Let us first deal with the floating Indian debt and extraordinary items of credit not yet brought to account.

Extraordinary Receipts.

		Lacks C. Rs.		
Burmese contribution	1828-29	20.88		
Bhurtpore ditto	—	9·28		
Scindias		16·12		
			Lacks.	*Sa. Rs.*
Less		46 28		
Gratuity to Troops employed in Ava		3·48	42·88 or	36 02
Territorial cash balance 30 April 1828			£7276400 or	611·22
Above excess				71·28
Less				718.52
Floating India debt 30 April 1828,			£7898200 or	663.45
				55·07

Here then we have an Indian Balance in favor, of Sicca Rupees 55 Lacks without taking any credit for the immense Territorial asset £15831800 or 1330 Lacks Sa. Rs. stated under the head of "*Bills, debts, Stores, &c.*" the greatest part of this is no doubt fictitious; and as we cannot guess what part is available, we reject this item from our computation. Since the 1st May 1829, the iron hand of retrenchment has been used without remorse. Some sources of the revenue also have, (we understand) improved. We may safely assume that on the 30th April 1830, there was a surplus of one crore, after providing for all Indian charges. Our 55 Lacks of 1829, then becomes on the 30th April 1830, 155 Lacks.

We now approach with due awe to the *vexata quæstio* of the Home Territorial debt, and home charges to territory, just and unjust, dispensible and indispensible.

The accounts before us state, that the Territory owed Commerce in England,—for balance of its English account for 16 years, down to 30th April 1830,- £. S. 10,602124; against which is to be set off balance of Commerce's account with Territory in India supposed to amount on the same date, to £. S. 6,561,220. The difference is £ S. 4,040,904, *including interest* (*sed quere*). Besides this there is upwards of 1 million payable on account of Territory for transactions prior to the 1st may 1830; but as there may be, *per contra*, similar Indian dependencies, against Trade, we will suppose the India Home debt, claimed by the Commerce, to be 40 millions and forty thousand. The opponents of the Monopoly disavow any debt whatsoever, as due by Territory to the Company; and, on the contrary allege, that, on a fair retrospective adjustment of accounts, a large portion, if not the whole, of the immense Indian debt would be claimable from the Trade. That the Company will now submit, (willingly at least,) to such adjustment by impartial and competent persons, we think improbable. Indeed, the Herculean task of such revison would be one, from which the greatest financial talents would shrink, and would moreover, for its performance require long time and great expence. It is most likely the adjustment will never take place. If the Company lose its charter, some compromise will probably be made; perhaps, the attempt to fix the unfortunate territory, with a portion of English bond debt, amounting to 3780,000 at 3 per cent, will be abandoned; and the claimed balance of account admitted.

We treat then the Home debt which will be saddled in India as four millions, which at the par exchange of 2s. is four crore of Sa. Rs. The before quoted Indian debt of 3326-93 lacks increased by this amount, and decreased by our supposed Indian surplus on the 30th April 1830 of 155 lacks, becomes on that day 3571.93 or nearly 3572 lacks of Sa. Rs. paying a yearly interest of about 177 lacks.

The home charges appear hideously great: take the following from the account 1829-30.

	£
Public Stores,.....	249200
Military Officers' Pay and Pension,.....	542200
Political Freight and Demurrage,.....	118800
Commissioners and Office, Carnatic, Job..	5400
Ditto ditto, Tanjore ditto,.....	1600
Charges, St. Helena,.....	76400
Political Charges General,.....	474800
Retiring Pay to King's Troops,.....	60000
H. M. Paymaster, General balance of account.....	317700
	1746200

Here is about 1¾ millions Sterling.

We want materials to distinguish "*in this great account*" the charges regular and irregular, just and unjust, dispensible and indispensible. It would be curious to know the component items of the 474800 £. S. charged unhappy India for *political charges general*; and why should she be saddled with the wasteful expences of St. Helena. It is time indeed, that the iron heart of retrenchment should direct its iron hand, against this lavish home expenditure;—this burning of the candle at both ends.

We have stated our belief, that from the economy observed in India, there would be on the 30th April, 1830, an accumulated saving of 155 Lacks. But the financial amelioration will no doubt be more felt in 1830-31, than the preceding year. We do not think it unreasonable, to anticipate that on the 30th April next, the public accounts will shew an accumulation of at least 3 crores. Making therefore amp allowance for the territorial resources ab by remittances to Europe; the Governm probably now in condition, to discharg last 1½ crore of its Indian Bonded debt if peace continue, in spite of the home in it will be able to effect an annual incre extinction of the Indian debt. The disch from the Treasury, of a crore and a half, w exert a powerful influence, in improving se branches of the public revenue. In fact a c derable portion would flow back in the sh of profit. This consideration can not es the attention of the finance officers of G ment; and we may reasonably expect th suggested liquidation of a portion of obligation, will be soon commenced.*

We shall conclude this lengthy ar a few, general remarks. The gro revenue is the immense sum of £. S lions nearly, at the real exchange of is an enormous amount extracted people, and exceeds we believe, the re of any of the European States; excep and England. The financial embarr of British India seem therefore disc to the system of administration which n vailed here and at home. The folly a management which added the Burmese sion to the Indian debt, have been notic Europe with merited reprehension; and we yet hope, challenge enquiry: so that, saddle may be placed on the right beast, whatever species it may be. Every indivi dual of the public service is interested in knowing who are the parties, who thank, for the amputations which they suffered, and are suffering, owing to t nancial difficulties occasioned by that war trust however, that in regard to the wo bees—the Subordinates—retrenchment *done its worst*; and that economy and will now pursue game, more elevated, the hard earned allowances of the lowly We could point out many productive of saving.

In concluding we cannot but express a that the accounts publised were more pa lar and subdivided under more numerous "Military charges" for instance. An sis of these, into Infantry, &c. Staff, misariat, &c. would be interesting. S we think the Civil Establishments sh be clubbed together as one item. The a belonging to each branch. Judicial, Revenue, Customs, &c. should be disting in order that the actual expenses of fea each department may be known. To riety of pecuniary denominations, w ready alluded. All the Statements rendered in one denomination, an the Pagoda and the ideal *Cu* should be discarded. Results Currrent Rupees leave very erro sions, on the mind. But enough ready trespassed too much on the patie our readers, whose forbearance we entr imperfections and errors in our preceed marks and the statements annexed. Th kindly recollect, that on editorial avocat not admit of continuous application and on any one topic; and that the intricate with which we have attempted to grap quires not only slow deliberation, but rupted leisure to revise and compare.

STATEMENT (A.)

Revenues and Charges Bengal Provinces 1828-29.

Revenues.	*Lack Current Rs. less*	*particular charges at rate per Cent of*	*s. after deducting particular charges.*
1 Post Office,	9.1	97	5
2 Stamp duties for all the provinces....	25.05	23	17 86
3 Customs for Bengal, Behar, and Orissa,....	34 8	18¼	28 29
4 Land and Sayer Revenue, do.	385.35	15½	325
5 Judicial Fees, Fines Licenses,..	8.93	Nil	
6 Benares Province, Revenue generally, Customs, Land, &c.	77.10	30½	
7 Oude, Ceded provinces, do.....	180.15	29	
8 Conquered do. (1803) do..... ..	237.20	41	
9 Ditto, ditto, Nerbudda do,..... ..	63.64	14	
10 Burmese ceded do. do..	7.68	81	

* Not to overburthen our computations with figures, we have discarded hundreds, tens and units, and exhibited Indian sums only in Lacks and the decimal parts of lacks for two places of figures. The first digit on the right hand of the point therefore represents tens of thousands and the second units of thousands. The Pound Sterling, we treat as representing 10 Sicca Rupees (its real value nearly) and not, according to the Parliamentary Exchange, 10 *Current Rupees*, of which ideal currency 116 Rs. are taken as equal to 100 Sa. Rs.

† The Indian debt bearing Interest is called £ Sterling 9906353. The Principal part of this is the Bengal Bond debt. It also includes £ Sterling 2,978032, the Madras debt bearing Interest, which we presume is chiefly for the Carnatic claims. There are Minor Items for Bombay and Penang. We take for granted that the Accountant at the India House takes the Indian debt in Current Rupees at 10 Ct. Rs. per 1 £ Sterling. We reconvert accordingly that is allow 1 Sa. Rs. for each 27d. 8-10ths.s. The same process is observed in regard to the Indian Cash Balance and floating debt.

* We prepared these remarks several d but owing to the necessity of correcting ou statements, delay took place in their public is now currently reported and believed, government has an early intention of ap for payment a crore at least of its old 5 stock. It is added, that transfers to the cent. loan, (which, we believe, is still o be admitted.

.. ..	225.04	33½	140.18
.....	180.49	25½	134.30
t Rs.	1434.53	28	1040.30
16 per a. R-.	1205.00		873.85

arges. *Laeks Current Rs.*

ush-		88.55	
d		66.08	
ges.		433.40	
s..	15.42		
eipts	4.15	11.27	
and ons,		47.89	
ges, ..	3.48		
pts, ..	1.97	1.51	648.70
pees Lacks,.....			544.91
plus Lacks Current Rs.....			391.6
itto Sicca Rupees....			328.94

Results.

ross Revenues of Bengal are 1,205 Sa. Rs. or at exchange of 2 per Sa. upee £12 Million and fifty thousand.

The Net Surplus after deducting particular nd general charges is 32894000 or £3289400.

STATEMENT B.

Revenue and Charges Madras Provinces 1828-29.

Revenues.	*Lacks Madras Rs.*	*Less particular charges at rate per cent.*	*Lacks Madras Rs. After deducting particular charges.*
ffice.....	3·80	80	26
.....	4.93	16¾	4.10
l fees, fines, &c...	1.24	Nil	1·24
s ancient posses-	17.06	14½	14.56
evenues of do. do.	76.62	21	60.42
& Licences do. do.	8.49	Nil	8.49
c Revenues and ns....	125.69	31½	86.03
re do. do.....	41.81	37	26.23
ered and ceded ces do.....	101.33	25¼	75.39
ceded do. do....	54.00	19½	43.39
dies Mysore Tra- e and Cochin	34.33	Nil	34.33
.....	14.60	18	11.80
....	87	Nil	87
Lacks Madras Rs.	483.76	24	367.11
M. Rs.			
r 100 is Lacks Sa. Rs.	453.67		344.28

General Charges.	*Lacks M. Rs.*		
Establishment,.....	29.84		
l ancient possessions,	21.67		
y charges,.....	282.51		
e charges,....	1.03		
itto Receipts,.....	68	1.00	
ng and fortifications,.		5.36	
c fund petty claims,..		1.70	
charges,.....	1.79		
itto Receipt,.....	38	1.41	348.49
or Lacks Sa. Rs.			322.12
urplus—Lacks M. Rs.			23,62
or Lacks Sa. Rs.			22.16

Results.

The gross Revenue of Madras Provinces is Sa. Rs. 4,5367,000 or at 2*s.* per Sa. Rs. £4536700.

The Net Surplus after deducting particular and general charges is Sa. Rs. 22,16,000 or £221,600.

N. B. The Madras statements are rendered in Pagodas. To facilitate comparsion each Item is here reduced into Madras Rs. at 3½ per 1 Pagoda.

STATEMENT (C.)

Revenue and Charges Bombay Provinces 1828-29.

Revenues.	*Lacks Bombay Rs.*	*Less particular charges at rate per cent. of*	*Lacks Bombay Rs. after deducting particular charges.*
Mint.....	·39	81	0·7
amps.....	1.05	Nil	1·05
dicial fees, fines, &c.....	·59	—	·59
stoms ancient possessions,..	18.31	13	15·91
and Ruvenues, do. do.....	19.	36¾	12.
Revenues generally of Provinces ceded by the Guicowar,	34.	33	22·69
Ditto Mahratta ceded and conquered do.....	156.57	37	98.28
Farms and Licences,.....	4.42	34	4.42
Salt,.....	1 92	—	1.92
Lacks Bombay Rs.	236.25	29	156.93
(at Sicca Rs. 93$\frac{6}{10}$ per 100 Sy. Rs.) Lacks Sa. Rs.....	221.13		146.88

General Charges.	*Lacks B. Rs.*		
Civil Establishment,... ..	51.72		
cial charges,.....	9.14		
ditto,.....	164·27		
ditto.....	17.84		
Receipts.....	1.38	16 46	
s and fortifications,.		8.49	
e charges.....	1.59		
Receipts,.....	1.12	47	250.55
or Lacks Sa. Rs.			234.51
Deficit—Lacks B. Rs.			93.62
or Lacks Sa. Rs.			87.63

Results.

Revenue of the Bombay Provinces is ..00 or £2,211,300.

..fter deducting general and parti- .. 8,763,000 or £876,300.

CALCUTTA 1st DECEMBER MEETING, 1831.

1st Day, Monday the 20th.

The 10th Riddleworth Stakes of 50 Gd-mrs each half forfeit &c. &c. Colts 8st 7lbs, Fillies 8st 4lbs. Gilbert Mile.

Mr. Black's b. f. Puzzle, by Pindaree, Dam Arabella, E. I Watling 1

Mr. Black's bn. ct, Stamp leaf, by Pindaree Dam Laurel leaf.....2

Mr. White's b. f. Young Ulrica, by Benedick Dam Ulrica, E, I..... bolted

The Filly won with tolerable ease ; Ulrica was at starting a favourite with many, but could not be got to face the crowd near the jail.

The sixth year of the great Calcutta Welter, for Arabs that never won, 11st 7lbs, Gentlemen Riders, R. C.

Mr. White's g. a. h. Hurry Scurry.... 1

Mr. Dale's, b. a. h. Allybey.....2

Mr. Scott's, g. a. h. Bustle.....3

The following horses started, but were not placed ;

Mr. Robert's b. a. h. Newcastle.

Mr. James' g. a. h. Scamp.

Mr. Tim's..g. a. h. Weasel.

Mr. Jones's, b. a. h. Palavr'em,

Mr. Custom's ct. a. h. Bluster.

Mr. Tekree's g. a. b. Charger.

Bustle the favourite at starting. Hurry Scurry well rode, won with tolerable ease.

Sweepstakes of 100 Gd-mrs each—H. Ft. R. C 8st. 7lb. each

Mr. White's....g. a. h. The Giaour.....1

Mr. Jones'.... g. a. h. The Tulip.....2

Mr. Alexander's, g. a. h. The Wanderer. 3

Sweepstakes of 25 Gd-mrs. each, for Arabs that never started before December, 1830, not exceeding 14 hands, give and take Weights, 14 hands to carry 8st. R. C.

Mr. James's g. a. g. Lambkin, 8st 3lb, 8oz.

Watling..... 1

Mr. White's, g. a. g. Idem, 8st. 2lbs. 10oz....

Mr. James's g. a. g. Little Bob, 8st. 7lb, 14oz.....3

The following horses started :

Mr. William's g. a. g. Conrad.

Mr. Alexander's g. a. g. Mercury,

Mr. Middleton's i. a. g. Wat Tyler.

Mr. Watt's b. a. g. Featherfoot.

Match for 50 Gd-mrs. h. ft.—R. C.

Mr. Alexander's bk. a. h. Black Cock, 8st. 4lb..... 1

Mr. Williams' b. a. h. The priest 8st. 11lbs 2

Match for 50 Gd-mrs H F..R. C.

Mr. Alexander's g. a. h. Banneret 8st Parker 1

Mr. James' g. a. h. Blue skin, 8st 8lb 2

2d Day, Thursday, the 23d.

A Plate for 50 Gd-mrs. from the Fund, for Country Breds, weight for age, heats R. C. 5 Gd-mrs. entrance.

Mr. Roberts' g. f. "Sapphire" 3 years old 7st. 4lb.. .... .. 1 1

Mr. White's Bn. c. h. "Planter" 4 do. 8st, 4lb.... .. .. .. 2 2

Both heats won easily by the Filly.

Sweepstakes of 50 Gd-mrs. each for Arabs that never won before December 1830, 8st. 7lb—each, T. M.—The winner of the Welter to carry 10lb. extra.

Mr. James's g. A. h. "Bustle" 8st. 7lb. Large.. 1

Mr. Alexander's b. A. h. "Cleveland" 8st. 7lb. Parker.... 2

Mr. White's g. A. h. "Hurry Scurry" 9st. 3lb. Gash.. 3

Mr. Jones's g. A. h. "Tulip" 8st. 7lb. Watling.... 4

A Plate of 50 Gd-mrs. from the Fund for all horses 9st. each, Heats---T. M.--Cape and Country Breds to carry 5lb. English imported horses 2st. extra---entrance five Gd-mrs.

Mr. Alexander's bk. A. h. "Black Cock" received half the plate, being the only horse entered.

Sweepstakes for 25 Gd-mrs. each, for Arabs that never started before December, 1830. 14 hands and under, 8st. 7lb. each—R. C.

Mr. Jones's g. A. h. "Lambkin"

Mr. James's g. A. h. "Little Bob"

Mr. Alex's c. A. h. "Bluster"

Mr. White's g. A. h. "Idem"

Mr. Watt's c. A. h. "Featherfoot"

This, it was considered, would have been the most interesting race of the day ; the horses came up well to the post, and the word "off" was given when but three started, who were called upon several times to return, but notwithstanding continued the race. Bluster came in first, of course claiming the stakes, the Stewards however decided, that it was no start ; that the horses should run again on Monday, and that all bets were to remain undecided.

Match for 100 Gd. mrs. H. Ft.---T. Y. C. 8st. 7lb. each.

Mr. White's b. c. f. "Young Ulrica" Gash....1

Mr. William's b. c. h. "The Priest" Parker.. 2

The Filly won with apparent ease.

3rd day, Monday, the 27th.

The Bengal Club Turf Cup, value 1600 Rupees for all except English imported Horses. Hea's two Miles.

Mr Dale's A h Ally Bey, 8st.

Mr. Robert's b A h Newcastle, 8st,---1st. Heat won easily in consequent of Hottentot's fall.

Mr. James's bl Cape h Hotten tot, 8st 12lb. fell and died instantly, having broken his neck.

Mr. William's b A h The Priest, 9st 3lb } Withdrawn af-
Mr. White's Bn c h The Planter 9st 6lb } ter 2d heat.
Mr. Alexander's g A h Black Foot, 9st 6lb.

2nd heat won easily. 3rd heat close ran with New Castle, but won by half length.

Between the heats of the Cup.

Sweepstakes for 25 Gd mrs. each, for Arabs that never started before December 1830, 14 hands and under, 8st. 7lb each--R. C.

Mr Alex's c A h Bluster easily won.

Mr James' g A h Little Bob.

Mr Jones's g A h Lambkin.

Mr. White's g A h Idem.

Mr. Watts' c A h Featherfoot.

A Purse of 1600 Rs. given by Shaik Abood, for Arabs that never won before Dec. 1830, purchased of him after the 30th Oct. last, Calcutta weight for age.---R C---10 Gd-mrs entrance.

Mr Bacon's b A h Parchment, 5 years old, 8st 13lb withdrawn.

Mr. William's b A h Revolution, 7 years old 9st 5lb.

2d Heat of the Cup.

Sweeptakes of 50 Gd-mrs each, for Arabs, that never won before December 1830, 8st 7lb each ---G M—Arabs that never started before the Meeting allowed 7lb.

Mr White's N g h Hurry Scurry, 8st. won cleverly.

Mr James' g h Humbug, 8st.

Mr Jones' b h Palaverem, 8st.

Mr Alex's b h Cleveland, 8st 7lb.

Match for 100 Gd-mrs H F G M.

Mr Jones's g A h Magic, 8st---won by at least 8 lengths.

Mr James's g A h Blue Skin 8st 9lb.

4th Day, Thursday, the 30th.

Yassein's Plate of 100 Gd-mrs. for Arabs purchased of him since the 1st of September last, Calcutta weight for age. Heats R. C. 10 Gd-mrs. entrance.

Mr. Alex's. ch. h. Bluster, aged, 9st. 5 lb. (R. Parker) 1 1

Mr. William's b. colt Orleans, 3 years old, 7st. 4lb.... .... . 2 2

Mr. Dale's g. h. Election, 6 years old, 9st. 3lb.. .... .. 3 3

1st heat. Election took the lead at starting, closely followed by Orleans. Bluster laying several lengths behind, till they came to the Hospital turn, when he ran up to Orleans and won the heat cleverly. Time 3m. 55s.

2d heat. The horses ran well together to the turn home, Bluster with a strong pull on him, and winning this heat easy. The Time bad, 3m. 56s.

The Little Welter Stakes of 10 Gd. mrs. each for Arabs that never won before December, 1830, 10st. 7lb. each R. C. Horses that never started before December, 1830, allowed 7lb. and the winner of the Great Welter to carry 10lb. extra. Gentlemen riders.

Mr. James's g. h. Bustle 10st. 7lb. (J. Lindskill, Esq.).... 1

Mr. Jones's g. h. Magic, 10st.. .. 2

Mr. White's g. h. Hurry Scurry, 11st. 3lb.. 3

Mr. Alex. names Mr. Jones's g. h. Tulip, 10st.. .... drawn.

For the Little Welter Hurry Scurry was the favourite against Bustle at 3 to 2, and Magic was little thought of. Bustle made play from the post, his rider most judiciously taking advantage of a good start and the weight which he received. It appeared to us that Hurry Scurry was not himself this morning, for in going round the Calcutta corner he was at least half a distance behind, and could never head Bustle who won in a canter, Magic close up. Time 3 44.

Match for 50 Gd mrs. h. ft.—Gilbert Mile.

Mr. Alexander's black Arab h. Blackcock, 8st. (R. Parker).. 1

Mr. White's br. c. c. Planter, 8st. 4lb.. .. 2

Great difference of opinion existed as to the result of the match between Blackcock and Planter, the colt having given the former 7lb. last year for ½ a mile and beat him very easy. The Blackcock got a good start, and for ¾ mile it was an excellent race. The distance, however, was too much for The Planter, and he was beat pretty easy at last. Time 2m. 1s.

Match for 100 Gd-mrs. h. ft. T. Y. C.

Mr. Wade's br. cape h. Tumbler 8st (R. Parker)..... 1

Mr. White's b. c. f. Ulrica, 8st. 2

After a good deal of difficulty at starting, Tumbler got off several lengths in front, and the filly shewing extraordinary speed ran up to him before they came to the Hospital turn, the first half mile being run in 52 seconds. Few horses however can maintain this killing pace for any distance, and the horse won by several lengths in wonderfull time—1m. 25s.

Forced handicap of 100 Gd-mrs. each h. ft. ½ mile.

Mr. Alexander's b. a. h. Cleveland, 8st. 7lb. (R. Parker).... 1

Mr. William's b. a. A. The Priest 8st. 9lb. 2

Mr. Jone's b. A. Palaverem, 8st.

For the forced handicap Cleveland was, if any thing the favorite, the distance being all in his favor. Palaverem got off several lengths, and looked much like a winner at the last turn, in going round which he lost at least 50 yards, allowing Cleveland to come up on the inside.

The Priest also was enabled to head Palaverem by this advantage, and came in within a length of Cleveland, who won pretty easy. Time 56 second.

A Plate of 50 Gd-mrs. for Country Bred and Cape Horses, heats R. C. 5 Gd-mrs. entrance. To be handicap'd by the Stewards.

Mr, Robart's g. Filly Sapphire, receives half the plate, no horse being entered against her.

Fifth Day, Monday, January 3.

A Plate of 50 Gold Mohurs from the Fund for Arabs that never started before December 1830, and purchased in Calcutta of Merchants and native dealers, 8st 7lb each, Heats, R. C. 5 Gold Mohurs entrance.

Mr. Alexander's ch. a. h. Bluster..1 1 (Parker)

Mr. James's g. a. h. Humbug 2 2

Mr. Jones's g. a. h. Fiddler.....3 3

For the Plate, Bluster had it all his own way and won both heats in a canter...Time 3 5 4.

Match for 50 Gold Mohurs h. ft.—R. C. 8 stone 7lb. each.

Mr. Alexander's ch. a. h. Refund..1 (Parker)

Mr. White's g. a. h. The Giaour....2

Second heat of the Plate.

Match for 25 Gold Mohurs—R. C. 8 stone each.

Mr. Williams's ch. a. H. Peacock..1 (Gash)

Mr. Watt's ch. a. h. Featherfoot....2

Featherfoot might have had some chance if he had a feather on his back instead of at his heels. Time 3 46.

Match for 50 Gold Mohurs—R. C.

Mr. Alexander's b. a. h. Cleveland, 9st 7lb 1 (Parker.).....

Mr. James's g. a. h. Bustle, 10st 2lb.. 2

Bustle had no chance at the weight, and could never head Cleveland, who won pretty easy in 3 42.

Match for 50 Gold Mohurs—R. C.

Mr. Alexander's bl Arab Blackcock, 8st 9lb. 1

(Mr. William's b. Arab The Priest, 8st 2lb 2

This was an excellent race, but the distance was too far for the Priest, and Blackcock won easy in the end in 3 35.

The Sixth Day, January 6, 1831.

Handicap Plate of 50 Gold Mohurs from the fund, for all Arabs. Heats R. C. 5 Gold Mohurs entrance, 2 Gold Mohurs forfeit.

Mr. William's.... b a h The Priest 8st 7lb 1 1

Mr. James's..... g a h Blueskin.. 8st 2 2

Mr. Robert's .....b a h Pelham... 8lb 12lb 3 3

Match for 100 Gold Mohurs—R. C.

Mr. Alexander's b p Quicksilver late Little Pickle.. 8st 1

Mr. White's.... b c Planter 9st 12lb. 2

Sweepstakes for 30 Gold Mohurs—R. C.

Mr. Dale's.... g a h Election..... ...8st..... 1

Mr. White's... g a h Erin-go-Bragh .....8st..... 2

Mr. William's..ch a h Peacock.....8st 5lb... 3

Mr. Watt's ....ch a h Featherfoot.....7st 12lb.. 4

Match for 50 Gold Mohurs.—R. C.

Mr. Alexanders's b a h Cleveland..... .....8st 7lb..1

Sapphire... .....8st 2

Match for 50 Gold Mohurs, h. ft - G. M.

Mr. Alexander's ch a h Bluster..... .....8st 7lb.. 1

Crafty ....7st 12lb.. 3

Domestic Occurrences.

Marriages.—At Calcutta, on Tuesday, the 4th January at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. Robertson, Mr. Richard Pertly Aubrey, to Charlotte Ravenscroft Mitchell, Daughter of Mr. T. Mitchell, Commander of the Honorable Company's Floating Light Vessel, Gorch.

At Calcutta, on the 7th January, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend Thomas Robertson. Mr. Charles Clemont, to Miss Elizabeth Young.

At Dacca, on Friday the 31st December, at the Armenian Church, by the Right Reverend Lord Bishop Paul, Mr. R. Z. Shircore, of Calcutta, to Miss Nany Jane, the Second Daugter of Thorose Gregory, Esq. of that place.

Deaths.—At Calcutta, on the 7th January, Robert Howard, Esq. Attorney at Law, aged 41 years, 8 months and 9 days.

At Calcutta, on the 8th January, Miss, Ann Maria Gozzard, Daughter of Mr. L. Gozzard, aged 4 months and 1 day.

At Calcutta, on the 6th January, Mr. Mathew Martin. Assistant in the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, aged 30 years and 2 months; sincerely regretted by his numerour friends and relatives.

At Calcutta, on the 8th January, after a severe and protracted illness, which she bore with true Christian fortitude and resignation, Mrs. Mary Gordon, Wife of M.. Robert Gordon, aged 28 years.

Shipping Report.

Arrivals.—January 9. Ship Zenobia, J. F. Owen, from Portsmouth 15 August—Ship Arabian, W. Boult from Bristol 27th July, Maderia, and Ceylon.

Departures.—January 5, Ship Falcon, D. Ovenstone, for Madras.

EUROPE.

IRELAND.

(*From the Private Correspondence of the Times*)

Dublin, Aug. 16.

The elections are drawing rapidly towards a close. Although we shall have only about 25 to 30 new members, it can not be denied that a kind of revolution has taken place in the constituency of Ireland—a revolution, however, altogether unconnected with religious feeling. On the contrary, such has been the working of the relief bill, the complaints of the Catholic electors have been loud and vehement. For instance, Mr. Tuite, who was put into Westmeath by the Liberals at the last General Election, and who did his duty to his constituents, has been obliged to give way at present to a gentleman belonging to the high Church Party. There was a run in Longford against Lord Forbes, led on by certain Catholics of that country, who had pledged themselves to the son of Sergeant Lefroy, and his Lordship, it is apprehended, would have been forced to retire, if Sir G. Fetherstone had not sent in his resignation. In the county of Dublin, Colonel Tablot, one of the oldest and steadiest friends of emancipation, was deserted by his old constituents, and even in the city the Catholic freeholders could not be brought up to vote for the son of Henry Grattan, and allowed themselves to be represented by two placemen and corporators. As far as I am able to judge, the principle (besides the working of factions and selfish politics which may be supposed to have considerable influence) which actuates the electors of Ireland is hostility to the present Administration. This will appear strange in England, but the efforts, God knows feeble efforts enough they were, of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to impose taxes on the press and on the agricultural interest, have effaced the recollection of the inestimable benefits conferred upon the country by the Relief Bill. This dissatisfaction has been craftily and readily seized by the sulky Tories, and by the Orangemen who can never forgive the Duke of Wellington, and turned to excellent account. Thus it has happened that almost all the new men who have come in on a contest, and the majority of the rest, have been obliged to subscribe to ce[illegible]

any form; and have been obliged to sustain themselves in a great measure by declaiming against the Duke of Wellington's Administration. Sergeant Lefroy did so before the wise and learned men of our University: his son adopted the course in the County of Longford, and even Lord George Beresford volunteered a declaration against all taxes in Waterford. Mr. Tennyson would have been returned for the county of Roscommon, but that he refused to take the tests; and contests were avoided in other places by the readiness of men to do any thing that their constituents pleased. There was never any thing so unfortunate for the Duke's popularity as those measures of Mr. Goulburn. You will have observed in the Dublin papers, that this gentlemen was returned by the Primate for Armagh; but the Orangemen of that city vented their spleen against the Right Honourable Gentlemen by hanging him in effigy, and giving three cheers for the French revolution.

With regard to the number of Catholics to be returned for this country, it will surprise some of the English alarmists.—The numbers are likely to be as follow:—Waterford county, Mr. O'Connell: Meath county, Lord Killeen; Roscommon county, the O'Connor Don; Kildare county, Mr M. O'Farrell; Cork City, Daniel Callaghan; Galway county, Sir Thomas Burke; I might perhaps, add the county of Clare: for O'Gorman Mahon would have been successful but for a circumstance which I shall now proceed to relate. Mr. O'Brien refused to take any tests, but Major Macnamara and O'Gorman Mahon pledge themselves frankly against taxation—against interfering with France—in favour of reform—for the extention of the elective franchise—for voting from chattle interests—for the modified system of poor laws, &c. In short the tests were completely liberal or radical. At the close of the poll on the fourth day (Friday), the numbers respectively were—

Macnamara.....533
Mahon.....479
O'Brien.....338

The county, I believe, is nearly exhausted, and no doubt at all was felt as to the return of the two first gentlemen. It was, however, discovered at the close of the fourth day, that all the Gentlemen were disqualified in consequence of the banners, and flags which were paraded by their respective Committee and partisans, in violation not of a recent act, as has been stated, but of an old law passed by the Irish Parliament. The consequence has been, that three other candidates were to have been put in nomination this day. Sir Edward O'Brien, father of one; Lieutenant Macnamara, son of the second; and Mr William Mahon, brother of the third. There was no polling on Saturday, and you may easily conceive the astonishment and dismay of the candidates and their friends. This is truly the *beau ideal* of an Irish election.

In consequence of the incapacity, as it would seem, of Mr. Lawless to stand forth, Lord Clifton, the son of the Earl of Darnley, has been invited by the independent interests, with every prospect of success. I doubt, however, whether his lordship is not too late in the field.

Mr Spring Rice, who never, however, ought to have been disturbed, is returned for the city of Limerick by a Majority of 331. Mr. Dixon says he will petition on the ground of some informility in the swearing; but the objection I am assured, is not worthy of notice.

On the resignation of Mr. Roe, Mr. Thomas Wyse has been called on to stand for Tipperary, but I imagine he will decline the honour.

There has been a robbery of some valuable papers, it is said, at the Castle. Great bustle as to the detection of the deliquents, and some alarm, prevail as to the nature and extent of this extraordinary affair.

SLIGO, AUG. 15.

On Saturday evening the numbers were — for Cooper, 190; King 160; French 43. The result of the First day's poll was occasioned, it is said, by coalitions on the parts of King and Cooper; for they had entered into an agreement with Mr. French, that only five or six should be polled by each candidate on the first day of the election. This understanding prevented a full attendance of Mr. French's friends, as the sabbath was to intervene; while King and Cooper had all their partisans at the hustings prepared, by previous concert, to proceed!—Other causes also contributed to the triumph of the Orange candidates. A few days ago, notices in writing were found posted in the barony of Tireragh, near Sir James Crofton's and opposite to a chapel gate, commanding the freeholders not to vote for French, and desiring them, if they left home for that interdicted purpose, first to make their graves! On Friday, a Captai Leycester, who is agent to Lord Kirkwall, arrived from Dublin at Ballymore, the Barony of Corin, to command the tenantry, under pain of his utmost vengeance, not to vote for Mr. French; In short, this system of terror was adopted throught all the Baronies. The Orangemen came armed into town yesterday, and the result proves their determination to carry the election of King and Cooper even by slaughter. Three men were waylaid yesterday evening, and shot; one within a mile of town, and two within two miles of town. The first man is not yet dead, but he is dispaired of; of the second two, who were together, one, a fine young man of the name of M'Donough, was shot dead upon the spot; the other had his jaw end teeth shattered by slugs. Their only crime was the refusal to shout "King and Cooper for ever."—*Dublin Freeman's Journal.*

NARRATIVE OF A MARINER LEFT ON ISLAND IN THE PACIFIC.

[illegible], the subject of this [illegible] of seventeen, by one of the freaks of fortune placed on board a ship employed in the South sea fishery. The ship being in the latitude of the Gallapages, a group of Islands situated about two hunbred miles west of Peru, she directed her course towards them for the purpose of obtaining wood and warter; here they found an American brig which had arrived there, a day or two previous with the same intention they came to an anchor fronting a sandy beach of no very great extent with high hills, and lofty woods terminating the prospect; the inland parts at a little distance seemed impracticable from the great thickness of the forests. At 2 p. m. a number of hands were dispatched on shore in the long boat, but not meeting with so desirable a place for watering as they expected, some of the men entered the woods in search of the "Quick freshes," while others proceeded along the shore to find one less objectionable. Of the former party was young Lord, and whether he was led on by destiny, wildness, or want of caution, it so happened that he got seperated from the rest and entered quiet unconsciously into the thickest part of the country. Having wandered on in this wild labyrinth for nearly two hours, and not finding any water, nor able to knock down any of the large birds which he occasionally disturbed, and chased from among the wild furze und thickets, he began to think of returning, not apprehending any more difficulty of egress than he had met with on entering. Being perfectly satisfied in his own mind that he was proceeding in the direction for the ship, he steadfastly pursued the path he had chosen; evening, however, began to wrap the forest in a deeper gloom, and only just sufficient light remained to show him that he had arrived at a place clothed with some very fine trees, beyond which the woods grew so thick as to render them completely impassable. The fact now first flashed upon him, that he had proceeded in all probability some miles into the interior. Our youth was of a character of much pleasantry and good humour, blended with a determined spirit and resolution greatly superior to most boys of his age; to those qualities, in after years, may be attributed his saving the life of a boy who fell overboard from one of his Majesty's ships at Plymouth, and the promtitude and activity he displayed on another occasion, when a sailor fell from the fore-yard into the sea, which procured for him the high commendation of his superior officers with a certificate of the circumstance from his gallant commander. But to resume, the certainty of having lost himself did not appear to him to be a discovery of great importance, and with a buoyancy of spirit, he determined to pass the night in the woods, not doubting that on the morrow, he should readily find his way back to the vessel. In this comfortable hope, after having fortified himself with a good drink of water, from a spring just at hand, he ascended one of the trees, and here, notwithstanding the loud screaming of the nightbird, and the continued weepings of innumerable owls, "making night hideous," worn out by fatigue and watching, he slept till morning.

It may be imagined that at the first glimpe of day break, he was not a little anxious to get out of the wood, an anxiety increased by his experiencing that uneasy sensation which too long a fast is apt to produce. For some hours he wandered about in the intricacies of this wild and uninhabited spot, supported in the hope, as he advanced, that his toils were near their termination. Often did he listen in breathless attention to catch the sound of any signal gun to guide his footsteps, and often did be shout in expectation of being heard by those who might have been dispatched in search of him. He ascended at intervals any high tree that he met with in his progress, but found his view constantly intercepted by forests and elevated hills wooded to their summits. Hunger now pointed to him the necessity of seeking some means of subsistence; he accordingly prepared with his knife a formidable bludgeon, determined to knock on the head, if an opportunity offered, either biped or quadruped; and scarcely had an hour passed when he was startled by a rustling among the underwood, and he expected some kind of animal to sally forth, but he was surprised to see what in reality was neither one nor the other, for a large black snake glided out from its concealment and raised its head, "nimble in threats," at his approach. Having got within range of his stick, he immediately "rapped" it "o' the coxcomb," whereupon it rolled itself up, and after a few twists and twirls remained quite stationary, with its forked tongue thrust out of its mouth. Although he had fasted a long time, yet his hunger had not as yet become so importunate as not to be resisted; otherwise he might have ventured upon a food off this reptile, but his attention was diverted from the snake by the conviction of more dangers and difficulties. In this desolate situation night again overtook him, and although the climate of the island, notwithstanding its latitude, is generally mild, and the middle of the day pleasantly warm, yet the morning and evening are rather cold; consequently, he had to struggle against both cold and hunger without any apparent remedy. The simple circumstance of having met with a snake in the day did not seem of much consequence, but the idea of meeting one in the night, occasioned by his hearing these peculiar noises usually made by them at this period, alarmed his imagination and kept up a continual anxiety. There being some small spring which ran meandering through the woods, he was not in want of water, and after imbibing a sufficient quantity he thought it advisable to lay aside all farther attempt for that day; he therefore ascended a tree, and having eaten some of the leaves, which in a degree alleviated his hunger, there he remained during the obscurity of a night intensely dark, with his spirits, "down at Zero," for he now began to fear that the ship would sail without him, and the apprehension of such an occurrence with all its terrors rushed upon his fancy; his situation appeared so hopeless, that he passed a sleepless and desponding night, the same noises being kept up in the woods which convinced him that many birds of prey existed upon the island. When day began to appear, he descended from the tree, and had not gone many paces when he perceived a large owl perched, with the most imperturbable gravity, upon a low bough, with it large eyes intently fixed on him, but as if unconscious of his appearance. He very queitly approached near enough to testify his joy at their meeting by instantly knocking it on the head; and thus he had the good fortune to provide himself with a breakfast. Not willing to waste time in useless attempt to obtain a fire (for the day previous his endeavours had been unavailing), he instantly set to work to allevaite the cravings of hunger; bul from the difficulty of plucking off the feathers, and the shrivelled and yellow appearance of the skin, he had reason to conclude that it had been a tenant of the island, and been guilty of screaming and wheeping about the forest, for at least half a century. Having eaten sufficiently of this carrion which left his mouth as bitter as wormwood, he set out with a determination of moving in a right line, which could not fail of bringing him to the sea shore at some part of the island. Towards evening he was seized with a most painful sickness, and felt cold and disheartened; he had not seen during this day any four-footed animal.

The night set in dark and rainy, and he took up his quarters at the base of a mountain, determined to ascend to the summit in the morning, in the hope of gaining a view of the sea; but the first thing he did was to shelter himself in one of the low tress which had the thickest foliage, and which proved, in some measure, a defence against the tempestuous weather which now set in; the rain fell in torrents, and he might truly have said, "Here's a night pities neither wise men nor fools!" In this dismal situation he fell asleep; and on awakening found himself in a very feeble condition and completely wet through. Towards morning the weather cleared up, and he proceeded with no very great expedition to climb the mountain, for his strength was nearly exhausted; after great exertion he succeeded in gaining the top, and with great joy found that it commanded a view of the anchorage; but he also made another discovery, which, in its event, threeatened to prove more fatal to this unfortunate youth than all his former adventures; the ship to which he belonged had put to sea, and the American brig was at that moment loosening her sails. The distance from the place where he stood to the sea beach, was at least three miles; and however rejoiced and gratified he might have been at the American, the well-known signal warned him that not a moment was to be lost in making a last effort to hail her before she got under weigh. The perfect hopelessness of all succour, should she sail before he could arrive at the beach, rendered him desperate, and he rushed down the mountain, sick, dizzy, and faint, his limbs with difficulty performing their office; he succeeded after nearly two hours of great fatigue and difficulty in reaching the bay where he first landed; but what was his horror on beholding the white sails of the American brig dwindled to a mere speck upon the horizon!

Our youth was naturally of an almost unconquerable spirit, but when this last and only chance had failed him, the hopelessness of being rescued, shot like an arrow through his heart, he fell down in agony upon the sand which he grasped in an agitated spasm. Here he lay until the day was pretty far advanced. On recovering a little, the want of food became insupportable; he now hobbled along the shore in search of shell-fish, but was obliged to put up with no better repast than what some sea-weed and wild shrubs afforded. He sheltered himself this night in the weeds which skirted the sea, and in the morning returned to the task of procuring subsistance. With this intent he walked along the beach, and at a rocky part of the shore he perceived several seals; some of them were reposing on the sand, while others lay upon the rocks. Approaching very silently, and selecting one whose head presented a fair mark, he with a few blows secured the prize. Had he been able to have made a fire he possibly might have dined very sumptuously off this animal, but as that was impossible, he proceeded to cut it up, and selecting a piece of the liver, ate it ravenously; this he had no sooner done than he was seized with excessive sickness, which affected him so much, that he was obliged to lie upon the sand for a length of time, completely exhausted. In a short time, however, having refreshed himself with some water, he again pursued his path along shore, when by great good fortune he fell in with a turpin;* this he also quickly dispatched, and the flesh agreeing with his stomach renovated his strength; he was soon afterwards enabled to return to the place where he had left the seal, which he forthwith cut up into long strips, and laying them upon the sand left them to dry, intending to try another piece for breakfast in the morning, the remains of the turpin sufficing only for that evening.

In this manner he existed for some days, sleeping in the woods at night and roving abroad in the day; but the supply of seals at last failed him, nor had he an opportunity of recruiting his stock, neither could he find any turpin, and starvation began once more to stare him in the face. It happened, ver[illegible] him, that the weather was particula[illegible] and he often refreshed himself with[illegible] the warm sand; a gun would hav[illegible] means of supplying him with plen[illegible] fowl, and he often had the vexatio[illegible] quantities of such birds fly past hi[illegible] punity. One morning when he ha[illegible] some distance, allaying his appet[illegible] ever he could find upon the co[illegible] down beside a small bank quit[illegible] where he must have slept s[illegible] awaking, he found that he[illegible] snake; its species was differen[illegible] he had killed in the woods and[illegible] it was not quite dead; the un[illegible] rence not a little started him, [illegible] stick under its speckled belly, [illegible] the sea. He had not the good [illegible] all his industry, to meet with any[illegible] therefore crawled back to the b[illegible] as the morning arrived, which wa[illegible] and pleasant, he sauntered along, [illegible] same want of success as on the [illegible] nothing could he find to recruit [illegible] which now became seriously impair[illegible] from the deprivation, but the quality [illegible] which he had been obliged to eat. [illegible] ing being very far advanced and the [illegible] santly warm, he threw himself, or ra[illegible] down upon the shore, and betook himself[illegible] usual recipé for hunger, which was going t[illegible] sleep.

It would require a much more able pen than the[illegible] writer's to express the surprise of our hero on awak[illegible] ing; his eyes fixed on, not "a lovely female face[illegible] of seventeen," but the amphibious and blac[illegible] head of a large seal, who like himself, was b[illegible] in the sun and enjoying a sound sleep; it l[illegible] up its situation, singular as it may [illegible] almost within the grasp of our famished[illegible] Astonished (as every one so situate[illegible] have been) at the companionable [illegible] displayed by his unctuous friend, for [illegible] acquaints a man with strange bed[illegible] he raised himself up and gazed perfec[illegible] struck on the uncouth monster, who [illegible] reposed (no doubt after his fatigue an[illegible] tion sub aqua) with the utmost tra[illegible] From what has been related, it wil[illegible] unreasonably concluded that poor [illegible] not at this time very strong, but it ca[illegible] doubted that had he happened to h[illegible] club by his side, he would have given [illegible] a tolerable hard smash on the figur[illegible] which in all probability would have r[illegible] it still more *commatos* and prevented[illegible] of trouble; but unfortunately he had[illegible] this weapon about twenty paces before[illegible] down upon the shore, and feared t[illegible] got up to fetch it, he might dist[illegible] gentle slumbers of his reposing co[illegible] and thereby be prevented from ag[illegible] verting (notwithstanding his former [illegible] part of its liver and blubber to his ow[illegible] modation and enjoyment. He therefo[illegible] quished all idea of regaining his c[illegible] determined on commencing an attack [illegible] knife, although fearful from its bluntn[illegible] it would not prove a very formidable [illegible] However, he darted suddenly upon [illegible] driving the knife with all his forc[illegible] throat, succeeded in "drawing first [illegible] and also of encircling the seal in his a[illegible] legs, rolling the creature over and [illegible] made the most desperate efforts to esc[illegible] practised sundry flip flaps and to[illegible] blowings and sniffings; still he succ[illegible] holding on its greasy carcase, with as much[illegible] affection as ever the old man of the forest di[illegible] about the neck of our old acquaintance Sinba[illegible] the Sailor. There is nothing so indispensabl[illegible] requisite for the establishment of good sta[illegible] as good living; and it therefor[illegible] wondered at, that he of the cl[illegible] self, after a few rolls and tumble[illegible] called bad condition, and gettin[illegible] the fight, and that he also bega[illegible] blow with almost as much fury [illegible] gonist. The seal appeared to [illegible] affection for the water, while L[illegible] keep it a short time on land; [illegible] struggled for the mastery, but th[illegible] strong in despite of all he could [illegible] and t[illegible] both rolled into the sea. This certainly incre[illegible] ed the odds against the capture; the an[illegible] seemed to redouble its struggles at this ad[illegible] tage. Although nearly half drowned, [illegible] hero made a last attempt, by risin[illegible] his feet, to drag his slippery seal-s[illegible] again on shore, but he was too much exhauste[illegible]

Vexed and confounded at the escape of [illegible] prey, the more so when he found his han[illegible] much lacerated in the encounter; he crawled [illegible] shore, were he luckily recovered his knife whi[illegible] he had dropped on the spot where they flound[illegible] ed. As he did not expect another visit fr[illegible] *this* animal, he picked up his club, and beg[illegible] to pursue his road back, benumbed with co[illegible] and much reduced by the heavy fatigue [illegible] the day; he had not gone half a mile, when [illegible] his great joy, he beheld a tolerably large tu[illegible] moving up from the sea towards the [illegible] Exerting his utmost strength, he was s[illegible] as to arrive in sufficient time to in[illegible] retreat, and he proceeded to dispach [illegible] delay. It must be confessed that [illegible] came very opportunely, for he was [illegible] than alive, and after this morsel (w[illegible] a considerable time,) he found hims[illegible] the better, that he reached the tre[illegible] always put up for the night, when h[illegible] himself to rest, and slept without [illegible] The next morning be finished t[illegible] of the turpin, and he then mustered [illegible] tion to enter the forest, in order to k[illegible] out from the mountain from whe[illegible] held the American ship prepa[illegible] succeeded in gaining the [illegible]

* Terrapin, a gigantic species of Tortoise, which are in great abundance on the Galapagos, and where they attain a larger size than probably any other part of the world.—ED.

...as he could perceive it from the beach, ...mained all this day viewing the dis... ...con, but no sails appeared, and the ...ed heavily. About the middle of the ..., he was obliged by hunger to return ...ach, the island being destitute of berries ...

...s manner he subsisted till the morning ...venty first day, which found him on the ...he mountain, reduced to the greatest ... and more like an apparition than ...hing;" sharp misery had worn ...bone," and he expected to die very ... his eye wandered round the glit... ...se, he thought it distinguished in ... distance a dark speck which he ...sail. He gazed at it most intense... ...d not seem to move, and he concluded ...ck, in order to be convinced he lay ... brought the stem of a small tree to ...on the distant object which he now ... moved along the level horizon. It ... ship, but she was passing the island ...ept anxiously looking in the expectation ...ading from his view. In a short time ...ed larger, and he could now perceive ... a vessel of some size, but his heart ...thin him when he observed soon after... ...that she hauled her wind, and stood ...away upon a different tack. In about half an hour she tacked again, and it now became evident that she was making for the island, as she stood directly in for the bay. The extreme joy of the poor sufferer at this welcome sight broke out in sundry raptures and transports. He rushed down the mountain with such little caution, that he stumbled over the broken rocks, and pitched headlong down the broken and rugged descent. This fall almost rendered him helpless; he received a severe cut above the ... besides other bad contusions, but the ... of losing this only chance inspired him with ...h energy, and he made his way down, after ...ny painful efforts, staggering from the woods ...on the sea shore, and when he beheld the ... come fairly into the bay and anchor, a ...at hoisted out, and pull with long and rapid ...rokes towards him, he fell overpowered upon the ...and.

On the boat reaching the shore, the poor fellow appeared at his last gasp, and all he could articulate was "water water, water!" One of the sailors brought some in a can, and suffered him to drink his fill: soon afterwards he again swooned away, and in this state they carried him alongside, where he became sensible but unable either to speak or move. His helpless condition rendered it necessary to hoist him on board. Nothing could exceed the kind and humane treatment which he received from Capt. Cook, and the surgeon of the ship, to whose skill and attention may be attributed his ultimate recovery, as from the quantity of water the sailor had suffered him to drink, (which the surgeon succeded in dislodging from his stomach,) in his miserable and emaciated state, the medical gentleman, when he first saw him, had but faint hopes of his surviving; indeed, this gentleman declared that he could not have lived upon the island many hours longer. In a short time he was well enough to leave his cot, when he was informed by Capt. Cook, that about a week's sail from the Cellapagos he had luckily fallen in with the ship by which Lord had been left, when the master told him, that a youth had been missed, and was left upon the island; this induced the Captain to bear up for the place, otherwise he had no intention of making it.

This individual is at present master's assistant on board his Majesty's ship Druid.

PASSAGES FROM THE DIARY OF A LATE PHYSICIAN.

(From Blackwood Mag. for September.)

DUELLING.*

...had been invited by young Lord ———, ...nobleman mentioned in my former chapter, to spend the latter part of my last college vacation with his lordship at his shooting box in ——shire. As his destined profession was the army, he had already a tolerably numerous retinue of military friends, several of whom were engaged to join us on our arrival at ———, so that we anticipated a very gay and jovial season. Our expectations were not disappointed. What with shooting, fishing, and riding, abroad —billiards, songs, and high *feeding*, at home, our days and nights glided as merrily away as fun and frolic would make them. One of the many schemes of amusement devised by our party, was a sort of military subcription ball at the small town of ——— , from which we were distant not more than four or five miles. All my Lord——'s party, of course were to be there, as well as several other of his friends, scattered at a little distance from him in the country. On the appointed day all went off admirably. The little town of———absolutely reeled beneath the unusual excitment of music, dancing, and universal feasting. It was in short, a sort of miniature carnival, which the inhabitants, for several reasons, but more especially the melancholy one I am going to mention, have not yet forgotten. It is not very ...derful that all the rustic beauty of the place ...there. Many a village belle was there, ...th, panting and flattering with delighted ...on at the unusual attentions of their ...ne and agreeable partners, for there ... a young military member of our party ...rited the epithets. As for myself being —as I once before hinted—with a very ...ificant person, and not the most attractive ...

...he melancholy facts on which the ensuing ...tive is founded. I find entered in the Diary, as ...ac... ...five years ago; and I ...ttle enquiry, that there ...eelings could be shocked ...wood.

...or communicative manners—being utterly incapable of pouring that soft delicious nonsense—that fascinating, searching, small talk, which has stolen so often right through a lady's ear, into the very centre of my heart—being no hand, I say, at this, I contented myself with dancing a set or two with a young women, whom nobody else seemed inclined to lead out, and continued for the rest of the evening, more a *spectator* than a partaker of the gaieties of the scene. There was one girl there—the daughter of a reputable retired tradesmen—of singular beauty and known in the neighbourhood by the Name of "*The Blue Bell of*———" Of course she was the object of universal admiration, and literally besieged the whole evening with applications for "the honour of her hand." I do not exaggerate, when I say, that in my opinion, this young women was perfectly beautiful. Her complexion was of dazzling purity and transparence—her symmetrical features of a placid bust like character, which however, would perhaps have been considered insipid, had it not been for a brilliant pair of large languishing, soft blue eyes, resembling

—"blue water-lillies, when the breeze
Maketh crystal waters round them tremble,"

which it was almost madness to look upon. And then her light auburn hair, which hung in loose and easy curls, and settled on each cheek like a soft golden cloud flitting past the moon! Her figure was in keeping with her countenance—slender, graceful, and delicate—with a most exquisitely turned ankle. I have spent so many words about her description, because I have never since seen any woman that I thought equalled her; and because her beauty was the cause of what I am about to relate. She riveted the attention of all our party, except my young host, Lord———, who adhered all the evening to a sweet creature he, had selected on first entering the room. I observed however, one of our party, a dashing young captain in the Guards, highly connected, and of handsome and prepossessing person and manners, and a gentleman of nearly equal personal pretensions, who had been invited from——Kall, his father's seat, to exceed every one present in their attentions to sweet Mary ———; and as she occasionally smiled on one or the other of the rivals, I saw the countenance of either alternately clouded with displeasure. Captain ———was soliciting her hand for the last set—a country dance—when his rival, (whom for distinction sake I shall call *Trevor*, though that of course, is very far from his real name) stepping up to her, seized he hand, and said in rather a sharp and quick tone "Captain ———, she has promised me the last set; I beg, therefore, you will resign her—I am right, Miss ———?" he enquired who blushingly replied, "I think I did promise Mr. Trevor—but I would dance with both, if I could Captain, you are not angry with me; are you"—she smiled, ap-pealingly.

"Certainly not, madam," he replied with a peculiar emphasis; and after directing an eye, which kindled like a star, to his more successful rival, retired haughtily a few paces, and soon afterwards left the room. A strong conviction seized me, that even this small and trifling incident would be attended with mischief between those two haughty and undiciplined spirits; for I occasionally saw Mr. Trevor turn a moment from his beautiful partner, and cast a stearn enquiring glance round the room, as if in search of Captain ———. I saw he had noticed the haughty frown with which the Captain had retired.

Most of the gentlemen who had accompanied Lord———to this ball were engaged to dine with him the next Sunday evening. Mr. Trevor and the Captain (who, I think, I mentioned, was staying a few days with his Lordship) would meet at this party; and I determined to watch their demeanour, Captain———was at the window when Mr. Trevor, on horse back, attended by his groom alighted at the door, and on seeing who it was, walked away to another part of the room with an air of assumed indifference; but I thought his quick and restless glance invariatbly directed at the door through which Mr. Trevor would enter. They saluted each other with civility—rather coldly, I thought—but coldness was marked in the manner of either. Above twenty sat down to dinner. All promised to go off well,—for the cooking was admirable—wines first rate, and conversation brisk and various. Captain ——— and Mr. Trevor were seated at some distance from each other—the former was my next neighbour. The cloth was not removed till a few minutes after eight—when a dessert and a fresh and large supply of wines were introduced. The late ball, of course, was a prominent topic of conversation: and after a few of the usual bachelor toasts had been drunk with noisy enthusiasm, and we all fell the elevating influence of the wine we had bean drinking, Lord ———stood up, and said—"Now my dear fellows—I have a toast in my eye that will delight you all———so, bumpers, gentlemen ———bumpers!—up to every brim—so make sure your glasses are full—while I propose to you the health of a beautiful—nay by *h—l*, the most beautiful we have any of us seen for this year—Ha! I see all anticipate me—so, to be short—here is the health of Mary ———, the Blue Bell of———!" It was drunk with acclamation. I thought I perceived Captain———'s hand, however, shake a little, as he lifted his glass to his mouth.

"Who is to return thanks for her?"—"Her favourite beau to be sure."—"Who is he!"—"Legs—rise—legs—whoever he is!" was shouted, asked, and answered, in a breath. "Oh—Trevor is the happy man—there's no doubt of that—he monopolized her all the evening—I could not get her hand once," exclaimed one near Mr. Trover——"Nor I"—"Nor I"—shout several. Mr. Trevor looked with a delighted triumphant air round the room, and seemed about to rise, but there was a cry—"No—Trevor is not the man—I say captain———is the favourite?"—"Aye—ten to one on that," roared a young hero of Ascot. "Stuff—stuff!" muttered the captain, hurriedly cutting an apple of fritters,—and now and then canting a fierce glance towards Mr. Trevor. There were many noisy maintainers of both Trevor and the captain.

"Come—come gentlemen," said a young Cornish baronet, good humouredy, seeing the two young men appeared to view the affair very seriously—"The best way, since I dare be sworn the girl herself does not know which she likes best, will be to toss up who shall be given the credit of her beau!" A loud laugh followed this droll proposal; in which all joined except Trevor and the captain. The latter had poured out some cla-et while Sir ———was speaking, and sipped it with an air of assumed carelessness. I observed, however, that he never removed his eye from the glass—and that his face was pale———as if from some strong internal emotion. Mr. Trevor's demeanour, however, also indicated considerable embarrassment; but he was older than the captain, and had much more command of manner. I was amazed, fos my own part, to see them take up such an insignificant affair so seriously; but these things generally involve so much of the strong passions of our youthful ———nature especially our vanity and jealously, that, on second thoughts, my surprise abated.

"I certainly fancied you were the favourite, captain; for I saw her blush with satisfaction when you squeezed her hand," I whispered. "You are right,———" he answered, with a forced smile.—"I don't think Trevor can have any pretensions to her favour." The noisiness of the party were now subsiding—and nobody knew why an air of blank embarrassment seemed to parvade all present.

"Upon my honour, gentlemen, this is a vastly silly affair altogether, and quite unworthy such a stir as it has excited," said Mr. Trevor; "but as so much notice has been taken of it, I cannot help saying, though it is monstrously absurd, perhaps, that I think the beautiful 'Blue Boll of———is mine—mine alone! I believe I have good ground for saying I am the sole winner of the prize, and have distanced my military competitor," continued Mr. Trevor, turning to captain———, with a grim air, which was very foreign to his real feelings, "though his bright eyes—his debonair demeanour—that fascinating *je ne sais quoi* of his"———

"Trevor! Don't be insolent! exclaimed the captain sternly, reddening with passion.

"*Insolent*! captain?—What the deuce do *you mean? I'm sure you don't want to quarrel* with me—oh' it's impossible! If I have said what was offensive, by———I did not mean it—and as we said at Rugby, *indictum puta*—and there's an end of it. But as for my smart little Blue Bell, I know—am perfectly certain—aye, spite of the captain's dark looks—that I am the happy man. So, gentlemen, *de jure* and *de facto*—for her, I return you thanks." He sat down. There was so much kindness in his manner, and he had so handsomely disavowed any intention of hurting captain ———'s feelings, that I hoped the young Hotspur beside me was quieted. Not so, however.

"Trevor," said he, in a hurried tone, "you are mistaken—you are by ———! you don't know what passed between Mary———and myself that evening. On my word and honour, she told me she wished she could be off her engagement with you."

"Nonsense! nonsense! She must have said it to amuse you, captain—she could have had no other intention. The very next morning she told me"———

"The very next morning!" shouted captain ———, "why, what the——— could you have wanted with Mary ———the next morning?"

"That is my affair, captain—not yours. And since you will have it out, I tell you, for your consolation, that Mary and I have met every day since!" said Mr. Trevor, loudly, even vehemently. He was getting *flustered*, as the phrase is, with wine, which he was pouring down, glass after glass, or of course he could never have made such an absurd—such an unusual disclosure.

"Trevor, I must say you act very meanly in telling us,—if it really is so," said the captain, with an intensely chagrined air; "and—if you intend to ruin that sweet and innocent creature—I shall take leave to say, that you are a—a—curse on it, it will out—a villain! continued the captain, slowly and deliberately. My heart flew up to my throat, where it fluttered as though it would have choked me. There was an instant and dead silence.

"A *villain*—did you say, captain? and accuse me of meanness? enquired Mr. Trevor, coolly, while the colour suddenly faded from his darkenning features; and rising from his chair, he stoopped forward, and stood nearly opposite to the captain, with his half emptied glass in his hand, which, howeser, was not observed by him he addressed. "Yes, sir, I *did* say so," replied the captain, firmly—"and what then?"

"Then, of course, you will see the necessity of apologizing for it instantly," rejoined Mr. Trevor.

"As I am not in the habit Mr. Trever, of saying what requires an apology, I have none to offer," said captain ———, drawing himself up in his chair, and eying Mr. Trevor with a steady look of composed intrepidity.

"Then, captain don't expect me to apologize for *this*!" thundered Mr. Trevor, at the same time hurling his glass, wine and all, at the captain's head; part of the wine fell on me, but the glass glanced at the ear of capt.———and cut it slightly; for he had started aside on seeing Mr. Trevor's intention. A mist seemed to cover my eyes, as I saw every one present rising from his chair. The room was, of course, in an uproar. The two who had quarrelled were the only calm persons present. Mr. Trevor remained standing at the same spot with his arms folded on his breast; Captain——— calmly wiped off the stains of wine from his shirt-ruffles and white waistcoat, walked up to Lord ———, who was at but a yard or two's distance, and enquired, in a low tone of voice, Your Lordship has pistols here, of course? We had better settle this little matter now, and here, captain V———, you will kindly do what is necessary for me?"

"My dear fellow, be calm! This is really a very absurd quarrel—likely to be a dreadful business, though!" replied his lordship, with great agitation. "Come, shake hands, and be friend?—Come, don't let a trumpery dinner brawl lead to boodshed—and in my house, too!—Make it up like men of sense."

"That, your lordship of course knows as well as I do, is impossible. Will you, captain V———, be good enough to bring the pistols? You will find them in his Lordship's shooting gallery—we had better adjourn there, by the way, oh?" enquired the captain, coolly—he had seen many of these *affairs*?

"Then, bring them—bring them, by all means—" In Good's name, let this quarrel be settled on the spot!" exclaimed ———, and ———, and ———.

"We all know they *must* fight—that's as clear as the sun—so the sooner the better!" exclaimed the honourable Mr. ———, a hot-head-cousin of Lord ———'s.

"Eternal curses on the silly slut!" groaned his Lordship; "here will be bloodshed for her!—My dear Trevor!" said he, hurrying to that gentleman, who, with seven or eight people round him, was conversing on the affair, with perfect composure; "do, I implore—I beg, I supplicate, that you would leave my house! Oh! don't let it be said I ask people here to kill one another! Why may not this wertched business be made up?—By———, it *shall* be," said he, vehemently; and, putting his arm in to that of Mr. Trevor, he endeavoured to draw him towards the spot where captain———was standing.

"Your Lordship is very good, but its useless," replied Mr. Trevor, struggling to disengage his arm from that of Lord———, "Your Lordship knows the business *must* be settled, and the sooner the better. My friend Sir ———has undertaken to do what is correct on the occation. Come," addressing the young baronet, "away and join captain V———." "All this was uttered with *real* nonchalance? Somebody present told him, that the captain was one of the best shots in England—could hit a sixpence at ten yards' distance. "Can he, by ———' said he with a smile, without evincing the slightest symtoms of trepidation. "Why, then, I may as well make my will, for I'm as blind as a mole!—Ha! I have it," He walked out from among those who were standing round him, and strode up to captain———, who was conversing earnestly with one or two of his brother officers.

"Captain———," said Mr. Trevor, firmly, extending his right hand, with his glove half drawn on. The captain turned suddenly towards him with a furious scowl. "I am told you are a dead shot, eh?"

"Well, sir, and what of that?" enquired the captain, haughtily, and with some curiosity in his countenance.

'You k now I am short-sighted, blind as a beetle, and not very well used in shooting matters"———Every one present started, and looked with surprise and displeasure at the speaker; one muttered in my ear—"Eh———?—Trevor shewing the white feather, I *am* astonished!"

"Why, what do you mean by all this, sir? enquired the captain, with a contemptuous sneer.

"Oh, merely that we ought not to fight on unequal terms. Do you think my good sir, I will stand to be shot at without having a chance of returning the favour? I have to say, therefore, merely, that since this quarrel is of your own seeking—and your own d———n folly only has brought it about—I shall insist on our fighting breas to breast—muzzle to muzzle—and across a table. Yes," he continued, elevating his voice to nearly a shout; "we will go down to hell together—if we go at all—that is some consolation."

"Infamous!"—"Monstrous!" was echoed from all present. They would not, they sa... hear of such a thing—they would not stand to see such butchery! Eight or ten left the room abruptly, and did not return. Captain———made no reply to Trevor's proposal, but was conversing anxiously with his friends.

"*Now* sir, who is the coward?" enquired Mr. Trevor, sarcastically.

"A few moments will shew," replied the captain, stepping forward, with no sign of agitation, except a countenance of an ashy hue; "for I accede to your terms—murderous as they are: and may the curse of a ruined house overwhelm you and your family for ever!" faltered captain———, who saw, of course, that certain death was before both. "Are the pistols preparing!" enquired Mr. Trevor, without regarding the exclamation of captain———. He was answered in the affirmative, that captain V———and Sir———were both absent on that errand. It was agreed that the distressing affair should take place in the shooting gallery, where their noise would be less likely to alarm the servants. It is hardly necessary to repeat the exclamation of "Murder!—downright, savage, deliberate murder!" which burst from all around. Two gentlemen left abruptly, saddled their horses, and galloped after peace officers; while Lord

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——, who was almost distracted, hurried, and accompanied by several gentlemen, and myself, to the shooting gallery, leaving the captain and a friend in the dining room, while Mr. Trevor, with another, betook themselves to a shrubbery walk. His Lordship informed captain V—— and the Baronet of the dreadful nature of the combat that had been determined on since they had left the room. They both threw down the pistols they were in the act of loading, and, horror struck, swore they would have no concern whatever in such a barbarous and bloody transaction. A sudden suggestion of Lord——'s however, was adopted. They agreed, after much hesitation, and doubt as to the success of of the project, to charge the pistols with powder only, and to put them into the hands of the captain and Mr Trevor, as though they were loaded with ball. Lord——was sanguine enough to suppose that, when they had both stood fire, and indisputably proved their courage, the affair might be settled amicably. As soon as the necessary preparations were completed, and two dreary lights were placed in the shooting gallery, both the hostile parties were summoned. As it was well known that I was preparing for the medical profession, my services were put into requisition for both.

But have you any instruments or bandages?" enquired some one.

"It is of little consequence;—we are not like to want them, I think, if our pistols do their duty," said Mr. Trevor.

But a servant was mounted on the fleetest horse in Lord——'s stable, and dispatched for the surgeon, who resided at not more than half a mile's distance, with a note, requesting instruments for a gunshot wound. As the principals were impatient, and the seconds, as well as the others present, were in the secret of the blank charge in the pistols, and anticipated nothing like bloodshed, the pistols were placed in the hands of each, in dead silence, and the two parties, with their respective friends, retired to a little distance from each other.

"Are you prepared, Mr. Trevor?" enquired one of captain——'s party; and; being answered in the affirmative, in a moment after the two principals, pistol in hand, approached one another. Though I was almost blinded with agitation, and was, in common with those around, quaking for the success of our scheme, my eyes were riveted on their every movement. There was something solemn and impressive in their demeanor. Though stepping to certain death, as they supposed, there was not the slightest symptom of terror or agitation visible—no swaggering—no affectation of calmness they did not feel. The countenance of each was deadly pale and damp; but not a muscle trembled.

"Who is to give us the word?" asked the captain, in a whisper, which though low, was heard all over the room; "for in this sort of affair, if one fires a second before the other, he is a murderer. At that moment there was a noise heard;—It was the surgeon who had arrived, and now entered breathless "Step out, and give the word at once," said Mr. Trevor impatiently. Both the Captain and Mr. Trevor returned and shook hands with a melancholy smile with their friends, and then re-took their places. The gentleman who was to give the signal then stepped towards them, and closing his eyes with his hands, said, in a tremulous tone, "Raise your pistols!"—the muzzles were instantly touching one another's breasts—"and, when I have counted three, fire. One—two—three!"—They fired—both recoiled with the shock several paces, and their friends rushed forward.

"Why, what is the meaning of this!" exclaimed both in a breath. "Who has dared to mock us in this way? There were no balls in the pistols!" exclaimed Trevor, fiercely. Lord ——and the seconds explained the well-meant artifice, and received an indignant curse for their pains. It was in vain we all implored them to be reconciled, as each had done amply sufficient to vindicate their honor. Trevor almost gnashed his teeth with fury. There was something fiendish, I thought, in the expression of his countenance. "It is easily remedied," said Captain——, as his eye caught several small swords hanging up. He took down two, measured them, and proffered one to his antagonist, who clutched it eagerly.—"Three *can* be no deception here, however," said he, "and now"—each put himself into posture—"stand off there!"

We fell back, horror struck at the resentless and revengeful spirit with which they seemed animated. I do not know which was the better swordsman; I recollect only seeing a rapid glancing of their weapons, flashing about like sparks of fire, and a hurrying about in all directions, which lasted for several moments, when one of them fell. It was the Captain; for the strong and skilful arm of Mr. Trevor had thurst his sword nearly up to the hilt in the side of his antagonist. His very heart was cloven! The unfortunate young man fell without uttering a groan—his sword dropped from his grasp, he pressed his right hand to his heart, and with a quivering motion of the lips, as though struggling to speak, expired! "Oh, my great God!" exclaimed Trevor, in a broken and hollow tone, with a face so blanched and horror-striken, that it froze my very blood to look upon, "what have I done? *Can all this be* REAL!" He continued on his knees by the side of his fallen antagonist, with his hands clasped convulsively, and his eyes glaring upwards, for several moments.

* * * * * *

A haze of horror is spread over that black transaction; and if it is dissipated for an instant, when my mind's eye suddenly looks back through the visits of years, the scene seems rather the gloomy representation—or picture—of some occurrence, which I cannot persuade myself that I *actually witnessed*. To this hour, when I advert to it, I am not free from fits of incredulousness. The unhappy survivor (who in the narrative has passed under the name of Trevor) instantly left England, and died south of France, about five years afterwards, in truth, broken hearted. In a word since that day, I have never seen men entering into discussion, when warmed with wine, and approaching never so slowly towards the confines of formality, without reverting, with a shudder, to the trifling, the utterly insignifiant circumstances, which wine and the hot passions of youth kindled into the fatal brawl which cost poor Captain——his life, and drove Mr.—— abroad, to die a broken hearted exile!

AFFECTING STORY.

A short time since there died at a village, few miles from London Mr. G.P——, a native of Yorkshire. His history is a warning to the gamblers on the Stock Exchange. His parents had given him an education sufficient to qualify him for a situation in the office of a first-rate army agent, with whom, by its integrity and attention to business, he advanced himself to the station of principal clerk, at a salary of £1,500 per annum. During the war, his intercourse with military men and politicians afforded him early information of movements in state affairs, and induced him to try his hand on the Stock Exchange, where he realized at one time from £400, to 500,000. He then built an elegant mansion at C————n, kept horses, carriages and a large establishment. His acquaintance (who then called themselves his friends) visited him regularly, and were always received with great hospitality. He purchased also a large estate in Hampshire, and another in Sussex, to the latter of which was attached a rotten borough, by means of which he proposed to become a legislator. In 1819, however, the scale turned against him, but still hoping for better luck he continued a stock-jobber, until at length his money being gone, there were no more time-bargains, and he retired to a furnished lodging, with two old and faithful servants, a man and his wife, who expended all the savings of their industry (several hundred pounds) in the support of their master. In August last the poor man died, at the age of 68 years, without apparent disease, but broken-hearted by misfortune and neglect. The faithful servant applied to several gentlemen who had been in habits of intimacy with his master when he was in prosperity, to enable him to bury the corpse in a decent manner—but in vain. To prevent, however, the remains of one to whom he was he was devoted being carried to the grave as a pauper, the poor man literally pawned his industry, by contracting a debt of £10, to secure, what he called, a decent interment, for one whose adversity he had cheered by constant assiduity and attention.—*World.*

THE ORIGIN OF A TOWN.

It is a matter of analysis for the fashionable science of political economy to discover how a country town has grown, or by what cement it is united. There is a church; there must be a parson, a clerk, a sexton, and a midwife. Thus we account for four houses. An inn is required on the road. This produces a smith, a saddler, a butcher, and brewer. The parson, the clerk, the sexton, the brewer, require a baker, a tailor, a shoemaker, and a carpenter. They soon learn to eat plum puddings, and a grocer follows.—The grocer's wife and parson's wife contend for superiority in dress, whence flows a milliner and a mantuamaker. A barber is introduced to curl the parson's wig, and to shave the smith on Saturday nights, and a stationer to furnish the ladies with paper for their sentimeutal correspondences; an exciseman is sent to guage the casks, and a schoolmaster discovers that the ladies cannot spell. A hatter, a hosier, and a linen draper, follow by degrees; and as children come into the world, they begin to cry out for rattles and gingerbread. The parson gets idle and gouty, and gets acurate; the curate gets a wife and twenty children: and thus it becomes necessary to have more shoemakers and tailors, and grocers. Alas! too happy people! for in the mean time a neighbouring apothecary, hearing with the indignation that there is a community living without physic, places three blue bottles in a window, when, on a sudden, the parson, the butcher, the inkeeper, the parson's wife, and the grocer's wife, become bilious, and find that they have got nerves and their children get water in the head, and teeth, and convulsions. They are bled and blistered till a physician finds it convenient to settle; the inhabitants become worse and worse every day, and an undertaker is established. The butcher having called the tailor names over a pot of ale, Snip, to prove his manhood, knocks him down with his goose. Upon this plea, an action of assault is brought at the next sessions. An attorney sends his clerk over to take depositions and collect evidence; the clerk finding a good opening, sets all the people by the ears, becomes a pettifogging attorney, and peace flies the village for ever But the village becomes a town, acquires a bank, a mechanics' institute, a circulating library, and a coterie of old maids; and should it have existed in happier days, might have gained a corporation, a mayor, a mace, a quarter sessions of its own, a country assembly, the assizes and the gallows.—*Dr. Macullock.*

MURDEROUS MEETING.

(From the *Philadelphia Gazette.*)

A challenge passed from a Dr. Smith to Dr. Jeffries, which was accepted. The interview was appointed for Thursday, the 17th of June, and the distance fixed at eight paces. The parties met, took their stations and exchanged shots, without injury to either. After this shot, it seems some efforts were made to being about an accommodation, but Dr. Jeffries declared that he would not leave the ground till he had lost his own or taken the life of his antagonist. Their pistols were handed to them a second time; at this fire the right arm of Dr. Smith was broken, which arrested the fight for a few moments, till he recovered from the exhaustion, when he declared, as he was wounded, he was ready to die, and demanded the seconds to proceed. The pistols were put into their hands a third time, Dr. Smith using his left hand. At this fire Dr. Jeffries was wounded in the thigh, and his loss of blood occasioned an exhaustion that again delayed the conflict for a few moments. He recovered, and both desired to shorten the distance. They stood up for a fourth time coverred with blood, and at a distance of six feet. They were to fire between the words one and five, and the shot proved fatal to both parties—they fell to the earth. Dr. Smith was dead when he dropped, the ball having pene-trated his heart, and Dr. Jeffries was shot through the breast,—a wound he survived but four hours.

When Dr. Jeffries saw that his antagonist had fallen, he asked if he was dead, and being assured so, he declared his own willingness to die. Before he expired, he said that he had been a schoolmate with Dr. Smith; had been acquainted with him 15 years: that they had been on terms of great intimacy and friendship; and he bore also honourable testimony to his character as a man of science and a gentleman. Dr. Jeffries was engaged, at the time of this affair, to be married to a highly intelligent and amiable young lady of Mississippi, which circumstance appears to have had a connexion with the duel. The lady reached the ground only in time to take her last earthly farwell of the object of her affection. Her fraentic cries, mingled with the grief of her friends, furnished a scene of the most heart-rending description.

MISCELLANEA.

STEAM COMMUNICATION.—So great is the facility of communication between England and the Continent by means of steam-vessels that for some months past, bread made in France has been brought over and sold at Southampton; and a projector has just formed a baking establishment on the coast of Holland, the bread from which he calculates may be offered for sale in twenty-four hours on the banks of the Thames, He calculates on realising a clear profit of twopence on each loaf.

A lady remarked that Liston was an excellent one for making faces. "Then I'm sure he never made his own," said her friend.

The late Lord Ellenborough, who had as much power of face as most people, once allowed himself to be completely bullied by a witness: and when one of his friends was afterwards expressing his astonishment at this, "Sir," said the Chief Justice, "I am astonished at it myself: but I couldn't help it, the fellow's impudence was so perfectly sublime!"

A LAKE OF GENEVA.—The *Feuret de Londres* says——There was consumed in England last year 24,000,000 (!) gallons of gin. An amateur has calculated that had this immense quantity of liquor escaped from the barrels, it would have formed a river a yard deep, twenty yards wide, and five miles in length.

The ex-King of France arrived at Lulworth Castle on Monday afternoon, landing near the mansion from one of the steam packets granted for their use by our Ministry. A great number of persons were assembled on the beach, and neighbouring heights, in order to witness the approach and landing of the fugitives.—Shortly after three o'clock, two carriages arrived, with luggage and a few attendants, and about five o'clock two other carriages drove up the park, containing the deposed Monarch, the Duke of Angouleme, the Duke of Bordeaux, the Duke of Luxembourg, and General Baron de Damas. The ex-King was received at the entrance of the Castle by Joseph Weld, Esq., with whom he cordially shook hands, and immediately entered the Castle. The number of persons in front of the Castle at the time of their arrival did not exceed 200. Charles, (who, we believe, now bears the title of Duke of Milan, being prohibited from residing in England otherwise than as a private individual), is of rather tall stature, but he does not display his figure to any advantage, owing to a rather ungraceful stoop. He bears evident marks of age, and appears somewhat weakened, but not so much as might have been expected in a man nearly 73 years of age, after the great anxieties and fatigues he has so recently undergone. There is a character of mild gracefulness about his countenance, tinged with a cast of melancholy. The Duke of Angouleme, his eldest son, who is 55 years of age, is much shorter than his father, and displays in his appearance, little firmness or manliness, he looks nearly as old as his father. The Duke of Bordeaux, who will be ten years old on the 29th of the next month, is a very fine and interesting child: he is tall for his age, and posseses a countenance beaming with intelligence. The Princesses and the retinue did not arrive until the following day. As the whole of the suite cannot be accommdated at the Castle, we hear that Haffleton House, occupied by the late Dr. Baines, has taken during their sojourn in this country; and if that should prove still insufficient it is rumoured that endeavours will be made to obtain Brownsea Castle. It is generally believed that their stay here will not exceed a month; an application having been made to the Emperor of Austria, for permission to pass through a portion of the Imperial territory, on the route to Dresden, where the abdicated King means to seek a permanent residence.

Up to the 14th inst, the Captains of [illegible] rican packets at Chebourg understood [illegible] were under orders to proceed to Hambu[illegible] it was not till seven in the morning of [illegible] that Captain Dumont d'Urville learned [illegible] vessels under his command were bound f[illegible] mouth, and that, according as Ch[illegible] should be satisfied with the disposition [illegible] Court of London, or otherwise, he woul[illegible] disembark there or sail for Palermo. [illegible] markable that Captain d'Urville was, [illegible] a lieutenant on board the ship that [illegible] the Duke of Orleans and his family [illegible] to Toulon. The Duchess at the tim[illegible] one of her sons and the Duke de Ch[illegible] four years old, was very fond of clim[illegible] shrouds. So vast was the quantity [illegible] King's baggage, that it required 40[illegible] carry and stow it on board. The [illegible] Commissioners inspected all the arr[illegible] and expressed their satisfaction to [illegible] d'Urville on the order and rapidity wi[illegible] the preparations had been made. Ab[illegible] day on the 16th, the officers and ser[illegible] Charles X. came to see that every thing [illegible] dy for sailing, and this time they did n[illegible] so rigidly on points of etiquette.—*Gaz[illegible] Messenger.*

AFFAIRS OF EGYPT.—It is possib[illegible] the differences which have so long been [illegible] exist between the Sultan and the Pacha of Egypt will be soon brought to an issue of some kind. Some of the letters from Constantinople state, that an extraordinary commissioner had been appointed to proceed to Egypt, wiht full powers to examine the revenue, finances, and state of the resources, of the Pacha, and also to enforce the payment of one year's arrears due to the Sultan, which he has withheld on various pretexts. If the commissioner judge it necessary, he is to supersede the authority of Mahomed [illegible] t governor of Egypt, until further ord[illegible] as was generally expected at Constantino[illegible] that an open rupture between the Sultan a[illegible] his viceroy will be the consequence of [illegible] proceeding; and it is well known that [illegible] latter has been, for several months past, e[illegible] gaged in fortifying every point at which a[illegible] attack might be apprehended; the contest, should one take place, will be at all events a long one, attended with ruinous expense to both parties.—*London Paper.*

PATHOS AND BATHOS.—If the demise of Princes inflicted no other evil on society, the poetic pathos to which it gives rise is such a bore that any man of taste must, with particular emphasis, join in the line of the national anthem.

"*Long live our noble King.*"

The following are amongst the mournful tributes which have been paid to the memory of George the Fourth.

"King George, alas, is dead, the sage and good,
The best and biggest of the Brunswick brood!"
"Britannia on her rock sits sad—forlorn—
And weeping, cries,—His Majesty is gone!"

In a Monody, (dated "Milk-Street, Cheapside, Saturday night, June 26, 1830,") the poet exclaims, in a fine spirit of Cockney meditation,

"Yes, George the Fourth is dead, to fate a martyr,
And high and low, like he, must follow arter!"

These instances, if not "most musical," must be admitted to be "most melancholy."

SUGAR.—At a time when the members of his Majesty's Government are taking measures for the encouragement of the inferior sugars of the West Indies, it is of importance that the public generally should know that sugar can be produced in the *East Indies* for *one-fourth* of what it costs in the *West*; and that, therefore due attention to the sugars of the former might increase the revenue, at a reduced price to the public. This with every other particular relating to our vast and valuable empire in the E[illegible] is stated in "The Picture of India."

EUROPEAN ARMIES.—According to *Journal de Camp*, the military force of Eur[illegible] amountsy, at the present moment, to two m[illegible] ons and a half; the general average b[illegible] about I soldier to every 92 husbandmen and artisans. In Denmark there is 1 soldier for every 51 inhabitants; in Russia I in 57; in Switzerland 1 in 60; in Prussia 1 in 76; in Sweden and Norway 1 in 83; in Turkey 1 in 92; in Bavaria 1 in 113; in Austria 1 in 118; in the Netherlands 1 in 119; in France and Portugal 1 in 139; in the kingdom of Sardinia 1 in 163; in the British Islands 1 in 226; in the kingdom of Naples 1 in 247; in Spain 1 in 278; in Tuscany 1 in 318; in the States of the Pope 1 in 421. This statement may enable us to form an estimate of the expense of the military establishment of the different states, but their relation to the necessities of the state depends on other data. Allowing for the density of population in England, we have more soldiers compared with our requirements than Russia, where, though in a higher ratio to the numbers, the military bears an infinitely smaller ratio to the territory to be defended.

LIFE RESTORED.—Among other curious inquiries carried on by the *savans* of Paris, we were lately struck by the details of success which had attended the experiment of inflating the lungs of a still-born child, by blowing into them. A case was reported of a still-b[illegible] infant which was taken to M. Portal, [illegible] when about to dissect it, conceived the [illegible] of blowing into its mouth. At the end o[illegible] or three minutes, warmth returned, the [illegible] circulated, the heart began to beat, a[illegible] child was sent back alive to its paren[illegible] similar thing was stated to have occurr[illegible] surgeon at Lyons, who communicated it [illegible] time to M. Portal.

BOMBAY: Printed and Pu[illegible] by JAMES HENRY BENN[illegible] 7, Bell-lane, where all c[illegible] the EDITOR, will be recei[illegible]